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## Editorial.

### ITEMS FROM THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Prevention of Fowl Cholera.

The losses from this disease range from a few hundred dollars to two hundred thousand dollars in single counties annually. The loss to the whole country may not be over ten millions, but it is quite probable that it reaches fifteen or twenty millions annually. The germs of the disease enter the system by the digestive organs, and are generally taken with the food. The contagion is spread by means of the excrement of sick fowls, or the flesh or other parts of dead ones. It may be carried by small birds, which are also subject to it. If the feeding places and runs are kept free from these germs, there is no danger of the fowls ever becoming affected. When cholera is known to be in a neighborhood, poultry keepers should watch their stock closely, and remove sick birds when first discovered. The feeding grounds and houses should then be sprinkled with a disinfectant, made by putting eight ounces of sulphuric acid in eight gallons of water. In old infected houses the liquid must be used so as to saturate all the wood work, and the ground where the fowls run. The remedy is comparatively inexpensive.

Abortion of Dairy Cows.

Dr. Salmon expresses little doubt that enzootic abortion depends for its causation upon some form of contagion. If the reports are not greatly exaggerated it is probable that this disease causes a greater annual loss than any other which afflicts our animals. The dairymen have settled down to the conclusion that nothing can be done to check this scourge, and they dislike so much to have its presence in their dairies known, that the public hears little in regard to it.

If, as seems likely, the germs of this disease are first scattered upon stable floors, and upon the grounds where the cattle run, to be taken into the system by soiled food, by the dust which rises and floats in the air, or in some similar way, then a thorough and continuous disinfection of the stables and runs should have a very marked effect in controlling it. Dr. Salmon recommends as a disinfectant a one per cent solution of sulphuric acid, a remedy that he has tried with happy results in one large herd that was plainly infected.

Silk Culture in the United States.

"Mr. L. S. Crozier, of Corinth, Miss., finds by a trip which he took in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, that great progress is being made in the introduction of silk culture, especially by the Mennonites, and lays great stress on the importance of the culture of the French silk worms, instead of the smaller Japanese varieties. Among the Mennonites he found the Mulberry trees planted in thick hedges, at the limits of the fields, and on both sides of the highways and by ways. They are cut down, one-third at a time, every three years, and furnish an abundant supply of fuel in the otherwise timberless country, serving also as wind breaks.

"Another point to which Mr. Crozier directs attention is, that although the Mennonites had on hand at the time of his visit more than 20,000 pounds of cocoons for sale, and would be able next year to raise 200,000 pounds within the area of their colony of 50 square miles, containing 2000 families, yet the silk culture was only a summer incident in their agriculture, and the barns which were used for cocooneries in the summer were crowded with cows in winter, while their granaries were filled with corn and wheat, and their orchards ornamented with all kinds of fruit trees and grape vines."

The above is one view.

Prof. Riley does not seem to be much excited over the prospects for silk culture among the most of our people at present. He says: "It is to be regretted that some ill-advised persons are still engaged in endeavoring to force silk culture unduly upon the people by exaggerated statements, as, for instance, a Southern lady, who is reported in the *Prairie Farmer*, of Jan. 27th, 1883, as saying that silk culture is beyond doubt the most remunerative of any ordinary pursuit, and that the profits from cocooneries are quite liberal. It is to be feared that by such representations many persons may be induced to devote to silk culture time which could otherwise be better employed, and to incur expenses for which they will receive no adequate return."

Cabbage Worms.

Hot water at a temperature of 130 degrees Fahrenheit, seems to be the best remedy for the cabbage worms, where it can be conveniently applied. It may be boiling hot when it goes into the watering can, as it will cool before it falls upon the plants. If a few of the outside leaves get scorched, it will do little harm, as the cabbages will continue to grow from the heart.

Kerosene and Soap as Insecticides.

Experiments have been carried on at the department grounds for some time, with kerosene oil for destroying insects that infest trees and plants. Formerly, kerosene was made into an emulsion with skimmed milk by churning the two together for a time, when the mixture could be diluted with clear water for application. More recent experiments have shown that common bar soap, and whale oil soap, may be used for making the kerosene emulsion, and the following formula is given for the benefit of orchardists and gardeners: Kerosene, two gallons; common soap, or whale oil soap, half pound; water, one gallon. Heat the solution of soap, and add it boiling hot to the kerosene. Churn the mixture by means of a force-pump and spray-nozzle for five or ten minutes. The emulsion, if perfect, forms a cream, which thickens on cooling, and should adhere without oiliness to the surface of glass. Dilute before using, one part of the emulsion with nine parts of cold water. The above formula gives three gallons of emulsion, and makes, when diluted, thirty gallons of wash. The percentage of kerosene may be increased somewhat without danger, and stronger washes may be needed for some kinds of insects.

Prof. Hubbard, who gives the above formula, says: "There seems no longer any reason to doubt that in kerosene properly emulsified and diluted, we have a nearly perfect remedy, more effective than any other insecticide in destroying scale insects, and having as slight an effect upon the plant as can probably be expected from any remedy with sufficient penetrating power to reach and kill the eggs of these insects." The cost of such a wash per gallon, after being diluted, need not be over a cent and a half. Large trees may require ten cents' worth of the wash for making the work of destruction complete.

### DO NOT USE THE OLD TOOLS TOO LONG.

Many farmers use their old farming tools long after their places should be filled by newer and better ones. We complain of competition in agriculture, when we are often using tools for doing our work, that are so badly worn, and so far behind the times, that they would ruin any other business. We are living in an age of invention. Improvements in machines are made so rapidly that it often happens that one can not afford to wear an implement entirely out.

A few years ago, we were strongly tempted to keep a large portion of our own land in grass, because it was so much work to plough, cultivate and re-seed it. We were about forming this resolution at a time when we were seeding down a large field to grass, and had nothing better for doing the work than an old-fashioned nine-toothed A harrow that would cover only about four and a half feet at a time. There were some four or five acres to seed, and after the harrow had been dragged over the ground once, to level it before sowing the seed, and twice afterwards, to work it in, lapping the old harrow about half way every time round, one may believe that, with blistered feet and aching bones, one might easily get into that peculiar condition of mind which is conducive to a disgust of all farm work. And yet that old harrow was a pretty good harrow, as harrows went: it was borrowed for doing much of the harrowing in the neighborhood, and for a half-acre job it was a useful tool. A year or two later, the disk wheel harrows and the Thomas smoothing harrows were introduced upon our New England farms, and we procured one of each.

The result was a complete revolution in our method of farming. Instead of trying to keep the land nearly all in grass, we began to increase the area under cultivation, until at one time, the whole farm was under the plough and harrow the same year, and in comparison to the old methods of working the soil, the new was really a delight. It makes a vast deal of difference in one's feelings and opinions concerning the profits, and especially the pleasures of farming, whether it takes a week, or only a single day for doing a certain piece of work. With the new Thomas harrow, with its seventy-two teeth, one can cover nearly ten feet in width at a sweep, and do the work better at one operation, than by going over it two or three times with the old, heavy, straight-toothed narrow implement that was esteemed so highly but a few years ago.

There are many cultivators in use, whose old cast iron teeth were worn to mere stubs years ago. A member of one of our farmers' clubs, used such an implement the past season, for cultivating out a corn field, and after he had done all he could with it, he said it cost him five dollars to hoe his corn by hand, while in another case, the same amount of time spent in using a suitable implement, left the field in no need of any hand work whatever, so that the new tool was paying for itself every time it cultivated out a two-acre field.

Farmers certainly err seriously when they spend valuable time using worthless tools, but it is of little use to urge a man to plough and cultivate his land well, when we know that he has not a tool on his farm fit to work with. Our advice to a man who proposes to make farming a business, would be to sell off many of his old tools occasionally, at auction, or to men who have but little use for farming tools, and replace them with the best, well tested, new styles he can find. A new plough point may cost fifty cents to a dollar, but it may enable the ploughman and team to earn two dollars, where the old one would not earn one. Poor ploughing, by the use of a worn up plough, may diminish a crop very materially.

### OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

There are some common defects in our public schools which deserve the attention of the parents, for without their help, the teacher, and even the august committee are powerless. The average American child, especially the average boy, is altogether too saucy and careless to become an agreeable citizen when he arrives at mature years. The independence and self reliance which we rightly esteem as the priceless inheritance wen by our forefathers by their toil, and sacrifice and patriotism, is very apt to show itself in the school boy as impudent and intolerable conceit; and when many gather in one school are a serious nuisance. To illustrate the difference between our children and those of other countries in this particular, one need only travel over the Canadian border and visit the French schools of the Canadian French, and if he can afford time to visit France and Germany, he will find the contrast still greater. In these countries, courtesy of manner, and respect to age and authority are as universal as the lack of them in this country. A visitor will be greeted with a smile, and a bow or courtesy, when passing a school house in play time, but in this country, he will be lucky if he escapes insulting language accompanied with snowballs or other convenient missiles.

If these things are but trifles, they are straws which show which way the wind blows. If children were taught at home to show proper respect to their parents and other persons older than themselves, such things would be impossible. We are far too apt to encourage impudence in young children by laughing at what we call "smart," which is really only pert—pertness in a child of five years of age, grows into outrageous impudence at ten or or twelve years. Children who are properly taught at home, are always modest and respectful to those older than themselves, and this modesty need not in the least interfere with a proper sense of manly independence and self-reliance.

At present, our schools are in great danger of becoming public nuisances. Who wants to live next door to a school house? Why is it worse than living near a grave-yard? Ghosts do not annoy people much now-a-days, but we should wish to be delivered from living near an average modern school house. In fact, real estate in such localities has only a fraction of the value it ought to have, if the children were well taught at home, and then followed up at school by good teachers; the work, however, must begin at home to have much value or effect. W. D. P.

### CORN AS A SPECIAL FODDER CROP.

Indian corn is the popular soiling crop of the United States. It will grow well on light, dry soils, and produce immense crops where the common grasses would nearly fail, except in very favorable seasons. It grows rapidly when once started, withstands droughts, and makes an excellent green feed so long as frosts hold off, and then if properly cured, gives the farmer a good, dry feed for late fall and early winter use. It should be so grown, if possible, that every part will be eaten and relished by the stock. There are two distinct methods of growing it—each valuable in its way—the first by thick seeding early in the season for early feeding, and the second by thin sowing for later use.

Corn may be sown broadcast early in the spring, while the weather is cool, and its growth is slow, at the rate of from eight to ten bushels per acre, upon very rich land, and yet stand up and grow strong until it gets to be from two to four feet or more in height. Up to this time, it will be very leafy, and the stems green and healthy. If cut at this stage of growth, all will be eaten, and as good results will follow as from other good, wholesome food, but if allowed to remain much longer uncut, the lower leaves die, the stalks turn white at the bottom as the tops increase the density of the shade, and its relative value becomes constantly less, pound for pound, the longer it stands. For producing leafy growth, early planted Southern or Western kinds are preferable to other varieties.

The crops may be cut with a scythe, and pitched upon carts with hay forks, the scatterings being gathered by hand rakes. Of course the land should be made level at the time of sowing, by the use of the smoothing harrow and roller. Not more than two or three plantings for succession, can be grown in this way, because, as the weather grows warmer, and the season advances, the plants push ahead so very rapidly, and make such a soft, watery growth that the first strong wind or heavy shower would break them off, or beat them to the ground. Lodged corn that fails to rise, makes anything but a satisfactory crop to grow. So for the later plantings it is better to use some medium sized, sweet variety, planting it at the rate of not more than a bushel per acre, and in drills far enough apart to allow the horse and cultivator to pass between the rows.

No hand hoeing will be needed for growing any kind of fodder corn, if the land is rich, is well ploughed and thoroughly pulverized previous to putting in the seed. Weeds among the earlier broadcast sowings will be cut with the corn long before they go to seed, and those which start with the latter plantings will soon be over-topped by the rapidly growing crop. Corn fodder, like all other fodder, is probably never better, if well grown, than when it is coming into flower. It is then full of its sweetest and richest juices, and even though the stalks may be somewhat hard, cattle will consume them with an excellent relish. Cows at no time, when fed on corn, will yield a better flow of milk, or leave fewer stalks in their mangers than when it is just coming into blossom. Corn never improves as fodder, by being allowed to ripen its seed, though if *fed with the ears*, an acre may yield more food.

If a surplus of late corn is grown, we would cut and stook it as soon as it blooms, and use it for feeding in the fall, after the frosts would kill the leaves, were it allowed to stand. It may be well cured by setting it up around a stooking horse, a long pole with two legs at one end, and a hole through the middle, to receive a rake or fork handle for a support to the stalks while it is being set up. The corn is better not bound in bundles, as it would be more likely to rot under the bands, but should be set up loosely, and bound at the top only. If well made, such stooks will stand in the field until needed for feeding, or until the ground is wanted for another crop.

By growing corn by these two methods, good fodder may be had green, from the last of June, until hard frosts stop the growth, usually from the 1st to the 20th of September. The broadcast sowing lengthens the season at the early end, a full month, as mature corn is seldom ready to cut much before the last of July. Corn may be kept for winter use, either in the field in large stooks, or under sheds, or in barns just as long as it stands well on end, but packed away like hay, it soon heats and spoils. If it can be kept on end, the greener the stalks, and the more juice they contain, the more valuable will be the fodder, and the better the stock will like it.

Within the past few years, we have been well pleased with our experiments in growing common field corn for green feeding in summer. If the ground is made rich, and is well cultivated, very heavy crops can be grown when planted just thick enough for nearly every stalk to produce a full sized ear. In one experiment, we found by weighing, that field corn with ears in milk, weighed, per square rod, a little more than other corn planted thickly, especially for fodder, and the quality of the thinner growth was far superior.

Farmers who have grown the Dent corn for fodder, have doubtless observed that it produces fewer leaves near the ground than does the Flint corn with its numerous suckers. Since the introduction of the silo into this country, farmers have greatly increased the amount of land devoted to corn, but still this noble plant is not as fully appreciated as its merits deserve. With our improved implements and methods of culture, it should be the leading crop upon all our light lands.

### OUR WILD FLOWERS.

There are few, it seems to me, except the children, who fully appreciate the delicate grace and beauty of our native wild flowers. We all remember with what simple pleasure we used, in our childhood, to greet the first opening buds of the Hepatica, and a little later the violets, anemones, and columbines; how we used to range the pine woods in June for the stemless ladies' slipper, and wade into the pond, or paddle out on some rickety raft, in quest of the lovely pond lilies; how the heat of August was beguiled by the plucking of the long spikes of the cardinal flower, and how the season closed its round of simple delights by the gathering of that matchless beauty of the lowlands, the fringed gentian.

Later in life we take to cultivated flowers in the garden, and pride ourselves on the wonderful forms and colors of the costly exotics that are brought from the ends of the earth to satisfy our craving for something new; but after all do we truly enjoy these things in the same simple, childlike way that we did the wild flowers in our youth? I fear not, and doubtless it is impossible for us to be twice children, still in the hope of cultivating the simple and unaffected love of natural beauty, I think it would be well for us to give more attention to the native flowers of our own land.

Some of them take kindly to the garden, without much trouble, such as the hepatica, the columbine, the cardinal flower, the saxifrage, and several of the ladies' slippers. If we have a tub of water, or a pond at our command, we can grow the pond lily and the pitcher plant. And by taking some pains to provide conditions like the natural ones, the wild anemone can be cultivated; it needs moisture and partial shade of deciduous trees. There are many wild shrubs that may be readily cultivated, chief of which are the mountain laurel, the azalea, and the cornel. Among the wild vines, the clematis, woodbine, and Roxbury wax work are well known favorites.

It is not easy, however, to tame some of the choicest of our wild woodland flowers. The trailing arbutus, the loveliest of them all, is impatient of cultivation, and must be sought in its native pine woods, even when planted in locations apparently identical with those in which it grows wild, it fails to accept our attempts at taming it.

I believe the fringed gentian also has defied all attempts at cultivation. These coy beauties refuse to be made common objects of admiration, and must be courted in their native haunts. We have also several very beautiful ferns, chief of which is the maiden hair, which, under favorable conditions of shade and moisture, may be made to thrive. In fact, it will be found with all wild flowers that they do best when the natural conditions of their wild growth are imitated. Many of them require partial shade in summer, and winter mulching of forest leaves; others need moist, springy places, and others again, like the saxifrage, dry rocks. Humor their wild ways a little, and they do far better than in the rich bed of a garden exposed to the full glare of the sun. W. D. P.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANIMAL DISEASES. The Relation of Animal Diseases to the Public Health, and their Prevention, is the title of a recent volume issued from the press of D. Appleton & Co., New York. The author, Frank S. Billings, D. V. S., is a graduate of the Royal Veterinary Institute of Berlin; Member of the Royal Veterinary Association of the province of Bradenburg, and Honorary Member of the Veterinary Society of Montreal, Canada, and if a long familiarity with the subjects treated, and an enthusiasm for the work undertaken, entitle one to the confidence of the reader in the radical positions taken, then Dr. Billings' new book should receive the careful consideration of the American people, for certainly his subject is one, the importance of which is almost beyond calculation, even when viewed from a purely commercial or financial standpoint. The relations between man and his domestic animals are always close, especially in a highly civilized country, but when it is remembered that some of the diseases most to be dreaded by either are common to both, an acquaintance with their character, and the means for preventing their spread becomes of the very highest importance.

Dr. Billings does not claim for his volume a work on the *treatment* of animal diseases, but gives his attention more especially to *prevention*, and to the dissemination of a knowledge upon the subjects treated that is at present too closely confined to the professional reader.

The work is divided into three parts, the first treating particularly of the diseases of swine, trichinosis, and hog cholera; tuberculosis, or consumption in cattle; anthrax, and anthracoid diseases; hydrophobia in dogs, glanders in the horse, and in man, and the influence and relation of bacteria to contagious diseases in both man and animals.

Part second treats upon the history of veterinary medicine; notices of the veterinary schools of Europe; of the laws for the prevention and suppression of rinderpest, and other contagious diseases; disinfectants, &c., &c.

Part third gives the author's views concerning the duties of the people of the United States, regarding the methods that may be adopted for the prevention of the spread of animal diseases. If the reader cannot wholly agree with the author, either in some of his positive statements, or in the free method with which he criticises some of the work or opinions of cotemporaries, he should not forget that the author himself admits that he is an enthusiast, and has given much of his life and energies to the establishment of veterinary science in the United States, and also that the evils he combats are actual evils, and unless prevented will work most serious injury to the country in the not distant future. His work is pioneer work, and is necessarily destructive of much that belongs to the old order of things.

### EXTRACTS AND REPLIES.

DYNAMITE FOR BLOWING OUT STUMPS.

I have quite a large piece of land on which there are many stumps of old trees. I understand that dynamite has been used in blowing out stumps with success. Will you explain how it is used and oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

*Gloucester, May 8th, 1884.*

REMARKS.—Atlas powder is generally used for this purpose, as it is easily handled and comparatively safe. It is used in the form of a cartridge, which is placed well down under the stump between the roots; a hole made with an iron bar large enough to insert the cartridge being the first part of the operation. A piece of fuse with a cap attached is placed in the cartridge, and the hole well tamped with sand or mud. If the stump is a large one use several cartridges, placing them within six inches of each other, but only one cartridge need be loaded with the cap and fuse. Much care should be used in having a solid tamping under the charge. *Use precaution*, don't prepare a cartridge until the holes are ready to receive them, and don't leave the cartridges lying around.

CORN PLANTERS.

Use, and careful observation, have convinced me that any farmer who plants five acres of corn cannot afford to do his work without a corn planter. The next point to decide was, What planter shall I buy? A large experience with farm machinery taught me long ago that the only sure way of reaching a safe conclusion is to work the different machines together, and note the results. I therefore procured three machines, and used them until it was very clear that the Billings Planter possesses decided advantage over the others in respect to strength, simplicity, easy adjustment, and perfection of work, as was shown by the growing corn. Striking foot-stones did not damage the machine at all, though it was drawn by a strong horse, and the inference is fair that it must be durable, and not likely to get out of order. I have bought a Billings this spring of the Ames Plow Company, and find that it has been improved during the past year, so that the corn and fertilizers do not come into contact as they are dropped—an important point for those who do not spread their fertilizers broadcast. I have hesitated about giving my experience, and the resulting conclusion, but have decided that one who is constantly gaining information from his "FARMER" should, whenever able, contribute to the general fund. O. A. HILLMAN.

*Marlboro Mass., May 7th, 1884.*

## Correspondence.

*For the New England Farmer.*

### HOVEN AND COLIC.

BY JOHN M. STAHL.

As grass, and especially clover, assume a more luxurious growth, we may expect cases of hoven to become quite frequent. In my own neighborhood, some cattle are lost by this affection each year. I consider hoven capable of prevention, and am often led to wonder at the short-sighted carelessness of farmers which makes it so common. It is produced by gorging with green, succulent food. The food in the rumen, or first stomach, ferments, evolving gas which extends the rumen until the entire body has the appearance of being swollen, and unless relieved, the animal dies. The character of the food has nearly all to do with the production of hoven; but the general condition of the animal may favor it. If the animal has been poorly wintered, and goes on pasture poor in flesh and vigor, and with the organs of digestion weakened, the chance for its having the hoven, is much greater than in the case of a well-wintered animal whose digestion is vigorous and energetic. The last animal will digest food much more rapidly and easily than the first; and the first might possibly escape the hoven altogether if its digestion were vigorous, and in many cases the attack would be less severe. It is the lying of the food undigested in the stomach which leads to fermentation; hence, the more rapid and complete the digestion the less likelihood of hoven.

While grasses may produce hoven, clover is much more apt to do so, and therefore the greatest care should be taken when cattle are upon clover. The preventive measures which we have found sufficient in many years' continuous and extensive pasturing of clover, are these: To have the cattle on the clover for only an hour, or perhaps a little longer, each day, for the first week; to keep the cattle off the clover while it is wet with dew, or at least, until it is almost dry; to keep rock salt where the cattle can always get at it; to give cattle each day, a bunch of hay to nibble at, and which they will relish even in midsummer; and last, but by no means least, to winter cattle properly, and bring them out of winter quarters in good flesh, and with vigorous digestion.

Although I consider prevention much better than cure, it is well to be provided with information of a couple of simple, but good, cures. The following can be recommended: 1. Promptly administer chloride of lime in doses of from two to four drachms, in the early stages of the disease. 2. Give a teaspoonful of pulverized charcoal, every fifteen minutes, in one-half pint of milk or water, sweetened with a little molasses, until the animal is relieved.

I have seen it recommended to put a broomstick in the animal's mouth, as a bit is put in a horse's mouth, and secure it by straps. It is claimed that the motion of the jaws in attempting to dislodge the stick will cause the escape of the gas from the stomach. A remedy highly recommended, is two ounces of liquid ammonia, in a quart of rain water, given every quarter of an hour. The ammonia neutralizes the gas. A little tincture of ginger, essence of anise-seed, or some other cordial, may be added without lessening the effects of the ammonia.

When all other remedies fail, the rumen must be punctured as a last resort. Whenever possible, procure a good veterinary surgeon to perform this operation. If a surgeon cannot be had, take a sharp, narrow-bladed knife, and make the incision yourself. The place for the incision is in the left flank, about three inches below the spinal column, and half way between the hips and the last rib. A small tube, as a pipestem or quill, should be inserted, through which the gas will escape, and the animal will be relieved. A dose of epsom salts should be given after the gas is removed.

That colic among horses is most apt to be prevalent at this season of the year will be apparent when we consider the causes that produce it. These may be briefly stated as follows: Fast driving; change of water; change of food; getting wet; fatiguing journeys; gorging on green food; and very often impaired digestion caused by severe labor with insufficient rest. These causes are most likely to exist in the spring and early summer. The change from dry to green food in the spring is very often productive of colic, especially if it be coupled with severe labor and insufficient rest. So, also, working the horse until warm, in one of the numerous spring rains, is frequently the cause of colic. Colic is often divided into wind colic, produced by the last two causes enumerated above, and spasmodic colic, or gripes, produced by the other causes mentioned. These divisions are accounted important in the treatment of the disease. Some veterinarians recognize another, and yet two other, sorts of colic. Some points of treatment should be observed in every case. The animal should be put in a roomy stall, or under a shed, and liberally bedded. It should be made as easy and comfortable as possible. A little gentle exercise is good, but do not trot the animal back and forth over an acre lot. Above all, don't knead its belly with a number nine cowhide, or rub it with a chestnut rail. This is downright cruelty, and does not relieve the horse a particle.

In most cases I consider the prevention of colic easily practicable. Do not work the horse in a rain when it is possible to avoid doing so, for this work is rarely profitable. If necessary to drive through a shower, get the horse under shelter as soon as possible, rub it dry, and give it a taste of salt. Always exercise reasonable care in the change of water or food. When possible, make these changes gradually. After a fatiguing journey or hard work, rub the animal well, and allow it to eat hay for half an hour before giving its ration of grain. The digestion of the horse should be invigorated, and the whole system toned up in the spring. Such simple, precautionary measures as these will prevent a large majority of the cases of colic.

It is not my purpose to give remedies for colic, but I shall give one which my father learned of many years ago, and which I have never known to fail, though tested in a great variety of cases. Before the days of railroads, it was a great industry to haul from Philadelphia, over the mountains, the goods sold at Wheeling, Pittsburg, and other westward points. Large wagons drawn by six and eight horses were driven year after year, by men, who, as a result, became learned in all that pertained to a horse. These teamsters had one remedy for colic, in which they had an abiding faith, and it was from them that my father learned it. It is this: Fill the palm of the right hand with spirits of turpentine; with the left hand raise the horse's upper lip and rub the turpentine into the upper gum and lip; bathe the breast with the same. If there is no relief in half an hour, repeat the dose. I consider this an unfailing cure for all cases of colic. Some horses are very apt to have colic, and where this is the case the tendency grows with age. Such horses should be treated with care. Sudden changes in food, drink, and severity of work, should be avoided.

*For the New England Farmer.*

### AGRICULTURAL CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

Home Made Fertilizer.

An item states that from 100 pounds of bone and forty pounds of acid enough fertilizer was made to do well by an acre and one-half, and at a cost of only $7 50. The domestic manufacture of phosphate has been practised for some time with the most satisfactory results, and at a cost of one-half, (or less,) what would have to be paid for the commercial article. Nor is it a difficult matter to perform the labor required. Many families, in the course of the year, would accumulate bones sufficient to make nearly as much phosphate as could be required to produce a good start for such crops as would ordinarily be planted. Commercial fertilizers, or the phosphates, are beneficial as stimulant and acids in connection with the manure. In the use of bones accumulated at home, they should be broken in pieces, in order to economize in the acid required to cut the bone, as ground or crushed bone is more easily cut. After the bone is thoroughly cut it may be dried off with dry earth, plaster, dry leaf mold, charcoal dust, or dry pulverized hen manure, in which case a powerful fertilizer is produced.

S. B. West has this season employed about 1100 pounds of bone in the home manufacture of fertilizers, and by his mode of preparation claims an article superior to the commercial. He uses from thirty to thirty-five pounds of acid in the manufacture, and gypsum, charcoal dust, and pulverized hen manure for a dryer. Probably considerable fertilizing power is added by the use of the hen manure combined with the plaster. Mr. West makes a considerable quantity every year, and states that the cost does not exceed $14 per ton, and knowing this fact he is not willing to pay the great profit that goes to manufacturers of such fertilizers.

A New Implement.

Every farmer knows the inconvenience and unpleasantness attending the dropping of any spread fertilizers, and farmer's boys have experienced this unpleasantness to such a degree as to dread its annual recurrence. But by the use of a little implement manufactured by P. F. Randolph of Liberty Corner, New Jersey, dropping phosphate, plaster, ashes, guano, or any other pulverized fertilizer is shorn of its terror. The little implement consists of a sack provided with a strap to be worn over the shoulder, in which is carried the fertilizer, which is conveyed by means of a shute to the dropper, consisting of a vertical frame terminating in a ball step, and provided above with an open ended cylinder, through which works a plunger, carrying adjustable valves to regulate the quantity dropped. In use, the person can walk well, and by placing the step upon the hill where it is desirable to drop the phosphate, the cylinder is elevated so that it is liberated and drops out, and up-lifting the implement to move along, the valves return to position to receive the next measure, and so on. By the use of this contrivance, which should be in the hands of every farmer, dropping phosphate is as simple as the use of a cane in walking, and has this advantage, that it distributes the fertilizer more evenly, and can be regulated to drop any required amount per acre. We have no interest in this implement, nor any acquaintance with the manufacturer, but believe we are doing a favor to fellow farmers in calling their attention to the implement that saves a deal of back-aching labor, and in recommending it to their use.

Baked up in the Manifolds.

A case of this kind came under our observation recently, and which proved fatal. It was a cow that was with calf, and whose time was nearly out. The first that was noticed was that the animal seemed to be weak about the loins. She was in good condition, had been fed on good hay, and a small quantity of potatoes. Finally she became so weak that she could not get up, and a local cow doctor called in; he made an examination, and decided that the only trouble was that she was tail soaked, and with an explanatory ceremony, split the tail, and extracted a sort of sack, which he declared would always cause the weakness, and that the cow would be on her pins in a few days, but the case did not so develop. The eye of the cow was bright, and she fed and seemed to be comfortable until near the end of the second week, when she began to manifest symptoms of distress. A neighbor suggested that the cow was trying to calve, (her time was out,) but was too weak to perform the functions; the doctor was sent for, and then he decided that the cow wanted physic, which was given her; the next morning her case was growing rapidly worse, and the doctor (?) was again sent for, but being away, before he arrived the cow was dead. Upon opening her, the manifolds were found to be packed to their utmost capacity with manure, that was perfectly dry, and as hard as though it had passed through a hydraulic press. That was the fact developed by the case. Now it would be interesting to know what was the primary cause of that condition, whether the symptoms of weakness proceeded from the approach of that condition, and whether it was long in coming on; it would also be interesting to learn whether in the later stages of the disease, if it is one, there is any mode of arrest or effectual cure. We have heard of other cases of the same nature that have been fatal, but can it be perfectly stated whether such a case was ever cured? The death of the animal with a subsequent examination can only determine the actual condition of the stomach.

WILLIAM H. YEOMANS.

*Columbia, Conn.*

*For the New England Farmer.*

### PLANT A STRAWBERRY BED.

While sitting at the window looking out upon a strawberry bed, white with blossoms, the thought comes stealing through my mind, why do not farmers have more strawberry beds in their gardens? Can they fully realize the full measure of joy, contentment, and good fare one simple bed of this fruit gives to the weary body at the close of a hot July day. The joys imparted consists of merry children sitting around the table spread with the evening meal, whose every look says in glances not to be mistaken, thank you papa, for this feast fit for a king. The wife, happy for the relief afforded by the berries from the heat of the cooking stove in her possession of this luscious fruit, fresh picked from the vines, perchance may exclaim, husband, it is a long time since we have had such a meal as this. The head of the house, surrounded by happy children, contented wife, and withal a sharer in the good cherry red food, feels well paid for the time spent in the cultivation of the berries. Another may say, would that I had a strawberry bed to pick from; the labor of caring for one alone deters me. Let not this be a giant in your way. Strawberries, like any other equally good things, need good care, yet experience of one year's culture will make the after toil much easier.

Should you set a bed, be not ambitious for one of large size. Great oaks from little acorns grow. Select a plat as free from weeds as any in your garden. Prepare your ground thoroughly, making it what you would consider over-rich, as the strawberry is a great feeder. For the variety to plant, select one requiring but comparatively little care, as at first, vigorous growth is of more consequence than quality. Set your plants three feet between rows, and two feet between plants in the row, if planted in the spring. During the summer, hoe between the plants, keeping the ground mellow. As the runners begin to form, firm the earth around the new roots, at the same time placing them in such position as to allow room to fruit the next year without becoming too crowded. Keep free from weeds. A light dressing of fine manure a few times during the season will not be out of place. Should you have more than one row, so curtail runners as to leave a path between rows to pick from. In the fall, after the ground becomes frozen, cover the beds with a mulch as free from seeds or weeds as possible. In the spring, after danger from frost is over, uncover the plants, leaving sufficient of the mulch in the paths to keep the berries clean. Should any stray weeds appear, pull them up. With this treatment, a good crop will usually repay your labors. More failures are made by beginners, from having too large a bed to commence with, than from all other causes combined. The second year, a bed fourfold as large as that of the first, can be cultivated with the same amount of time spent in labor.

As your taste for the berry increases from year to year, the experience gained in the culture during the same time, will allow you to gratify your palate without a greater demand on your time. Commence by trying one small bed, and before long you will not only be able to supply the wants of your own family circle, and in addition, receive a handsome revenue from the surplus. What others have accomplished, you can accomplish.

J. G. H.

*For the New England Farmer.*

### OXEN FOR LABOR AND FOR BEEF.

Previous to three years ago, I had done my farm work with horses. At that time I was under the necessity of buying a team of some kind, and concluded to try oxen. My horses had always been stabled when not at work, consequently were always near at hand to do any little job required of a team. As the oxen were to take the place of the horses, so far as oxen can, I kept them in the barn when not at work. Oxen fed in the barn could be better fed for work than they could be in a pasture, for they could be fed regularly in the barn, consequently they would be in better known condition for labor, and would thrive better. They were fed green grass as soon as it was large enough to mow in spring. In short, I fed the team liberally, with such feed as they seemed to like best. I say as they liked best, for there was a very great difference in the way that different oxen seemed to relish different kinds of forage.

As I desired to have the oxen make flesh as fast as possible, I catered to their taste. In selecting grain, I chose such as would make flesh, so far as I could; oats, shorts, linseed meal, and corn meal, though but little corn meal in hot weather. I found the ox team was very convenient for rough, heavy work; much better, in many places, than horses. I have found it necessary to keep four oxen part of the time, and during the three years I have fed equal to one pair fifty-six months—four years and eight months. The oxen have all been sold to the butchers for $700 more than they cost. That is, for fifty-six months keeping of one pair of oxen I have what ox work was needed for three years, and $700 in cash besides.

I have kept no account of the number of days' work performed, or of the cost of feed. I must have a team of some kind upon the farm. I endeavored to feed it, when at work, so that it could perform the most labor, and when not at work, so it would make the most flesh. I have been subject to the accidents of trade in buying and selling, with the result as given above. I have preferred heavy oxen, for it required no more time of teamster or team to go the field with a load for heavy oxen than it would with one for light oxen.

By the practice common among men who soil their cattle and produce two or more forage crops each season upon the same lands, the oxen can be cheaply kept in the barn during the summer, for they furnish both manure and labor. Thus far I have been pleased with my experiment. E. F. F.

## Selections.

### POULTRY MANURE.

Professor Voelker, the agricultural chemist to the royal agricultural society of England, says in relation to poultry manure: With regard to the application of poultry manure, the least expensive and best way of using it is to mix it with dry earth, ashes and such like into a compost. Mixed with about twice the quantity of dry earthy matters of this kind, it will soon be reduced into a fairly dry and powdery state, in which it may be readily sown broadcast or with the drill, and found very useful in growing every kind of garden vegetables. For root crops, such as turnips, carrots, mangels, &c., it should be mixed, after reducing to a powdery state, with an equal weight of superphosphate, and the mixture drilled in at the rate of 500 pounds to the acre. In making it into compost with earth, in my judgment, quicklime should never be mixed with it, for its effect would be to liberate the ammonia, the most of which would escape and be lost. On the other hand, there is not only no harm, but a positive advantage, in mixing it with soot. In the absence of soot, the next best thing is to mix it with burnt plaster, to which a small quantity of superphosphate is added—the free acid of which will effectually prevent the escape of the ammonia. A mixture of two parts burnt plaster, and one part superphosphate may be kept in readiness to mix with the fresh chicken dung for the purpose of absorbing the excess of moisture, and thus facilitate its being reduced to a dry and friable nature. Three parts of fresh chicken manure and one part of the preceding mixture of burnt plaster and superphosphates, if kept under cover for a few days and turned once or twice during the time, and then passed through a screen or sieve, will be found to be most efficacious when applied at the rate of from six to eight hundred pounds to the acre.—*Baltimore Sun.*

### LIABILITY FOR ACTS OF HIRED MEN.

Few farmers have a correct idea of the extent of their liability for acts of hired help. Judge Parish, in a late address before the Grand Rapids (Michigan) Farmers' Club, explained the rules of the common law in relation to the torts and negligence of farm employes. The essential portions of his remarks we condense for the readers of *The Prairie Farmer*. The farmer, according to this authority, "is responsible in damages to third persons for wrong acts or negligences of hired help occasioning injury, whether the act be one of omission or commission; whether in conformity to his orders or even in disobedience to them, by negligence, fraud, deceit, or even willful misconduct, so long as it was in the course of the employment. For instance: The farmer has a horse affected with glanders or heaves, and he orders his hired man to take it out on the road and sell it or trade it off. He is told not to warrant or rec

# New England Farmer.

## BOSTON:

**SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1884.**

As measured by the apple blossoms in Concord, Mass, spring is four days behind the average date.

An illustration of the oft quoted remark that the poorer a man is the more he has to pay for the necessaries of life, is seen in the little bundles of kindling wood retailed at the smaller groceries for three cents a bundle, which an enterprising grocer figures up as amounting to nearly $35 a cord.

There is much indignation in Canada because the Queen has issued a proclamation directing that June 28th be observed as her birthday. The 24th of May has been observed as the Queen's birthday hitherto. "How can a man have two birthdays, unless he is twins?" asked Paddy, and the loyal Canadians are now wrestling in earnest with this dreadful question, which, for the time being, throws even the dynamiters into the shade.

It is announced that the special reports of the tenth census of the United States will make eighteen large quarto volumes, exclusive of the Compendium, already published, but they will not be completed for a year and a half longer. By that time it will be about time to lay the foundation for the eleventh census. It is a question to be debated, whether it would not, on the whole, be better to have a little less census, and have it done more promptly.

It will not do to take too much stock in the story just telegraphed from Dakota, of the appearance of foot-and-mouth disease there. All previous accounts of the outbreak of the disease in various parts of the West, have turned out, on examination, to be either entirely false, or gross exaggerations of cases of common and curable diseases, or of neglect or cruelty in the care of the animals. It is reasonable to assume that the present is another story of the same kind, especially in view of the emphatic statement of so good an authority as Professor James Law, that there is no case of the disease on this continent. It is pointed out, by the way, that the last account of the appearance of pleuro pneumonia in Pennsylvania was almost simultaneous with the last appearance of the animal contagions bill in Congress, and that after it had served its purpose, it turned out to be entirely a fabrication, without even the ghost of a fact beneath it.

M. Pasteur claims at length to have discovered a means of safety against hydrophobia, by inoculation with the specific germ of the disease, modified by transmission through various animals. We do not understand that it is asserted that this will cure an actual existing case of the disease, any more than vaccination will cure an actual existing case of small-pox: it is simply a prophylactic, a protection in advance, so that any one inoculated with M. Pasteur's virus may be bitten by a rabid animal, and yet escape hydrophobia. While this does not detract from the scientific value of the discovery, it is easy to see that its practical value is extremely small. Hydrophobia is not a virulent contagious disease, like smallpox, that spreads through the air, and by means of clothes of patients and attendants, and is likely if unchecked, to become epidemic, and to sweep off immense numbers of people, but it is a disease of extremely rare appearance, so rare indeed that its very existence is denied by some of the most careful observers. To inoculate a whole community against it, would be manifestly absurd, and it would of course be impracticable to pick out in advance, those who were going to be bitten by mad dogs, and who might therefore need protection, especially since those who are most used to dogs, are the very ones who are in least danger of being bitten by them.

The examination of Mr. Ward of the late firm of Grant & Ward, with regard to the business transactions of that firm, is a remarkable revelation of what passes for business ability and "smartness" among the gamblers of Wall Street. According to his own testimony, there was substantially no business whatever done by the firm, that could properly be called business, but the whole thing was run on something the same style as Mr. Tigg Montague's "Anglo Bengalee Disinterested Loan and Life Insurance Fund Company." Mr. Tigg was a brilliant swindler with an unlimited amount of check, but even his impudence would not have enabled him to face a judicial inquiry with the easy nonchalance which Mr. Ward has displayed in detailing his own transactions. The securities of depositors were hypothecated or sold outright, the customers being kept quiet by returning them part of their own funds under the guise of interest, or, when they became anxious for a return of their principal, they got back somebody else's money, the firm, as Mr. Ward remarked, "borrowing of Peter to pay Paul." The Peters who happened to come last in the line, are simply unlucky. It was a part of Mr. Tigg Montague's plan, when his line of Peters and Pauls began to fail him, to "bolt;" the more modern operator, however, has learned that it is fully as safe to stay, after the scheme is worked out, and tell all he knows it, if the racket has been big enough to come under the head of financiering instead of the lesser enormity of robbery.

### THE WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION.

In response to a general call issued several weeks ago, a convention of wool growers of the United States assembled at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago on Monday last, for the purpose of taking such action as would influence Congress to restore the tariff of 1867. There were 134 delegates, of which number, 50 were from Ohio and 16 from Pennsylvania, leaving only 38 to represent all the other States of the Union. Some of the great wool growing States were entirely unrepresented. Columbus Delano of Ohio called the meeting to order and announced its object. A temporary organization was effected by the electing of J. W. Codding of Kansas, president, and J. M. Miller of Pennsylvania, secretary. A committee on resolutions was named, with Mr. Albert Chapman, the well-known Vermont sheep breeder, as chairman. An incident of the early part of the day's proceedings was the reception of an invitation to lunch tendered by the wool dealers of the city, which was objected to by Mr. Stewart of Ohio, who said that it looked too much like a free pass business, and that whenever the wool growers were endeavoring to get their bill passed in Congress, somebody invited them to lunch, and the bill failed. The invitation, however, was accepted.

In the afternoon the committee on permanent organization reported as follows: President, Columbus Delano of Ohio; secretary, Q. T. McCully of Missouri, and vice-presidents from the various States. President Delano said in his address that they were the producers of an article that was an indispensable necessity to our civilization. There were substitutes for cotton, but no substitutes for wool, even though the former was now produced to an amount in excess of the value o wool. While all manufacturing interests had received protection, wool had never received a substantial encouragement until 1867. The time for action was near at hand. At this crisis, the wool growers, without distinction of party, should come forward and say: "We demand protection for this great industry of ours, and we want a protection that will prevent Australia flooding our country with her wools." The committee on resolutions presented a document, the first part of which embodied President Delano's sentiments, and urged thorough national and State organization among wool growers, these organizations to work for "the restoration of the tariff of 1867, or its equivalent, on wools and woolens, and cause to be repealed the unjust, unwise and unequal legislation of 1883, reducing duties on imported wools and woolens." In working to this end, the wool growers should support their friends at the polls, irrespective of party, and work for the rights of the laboring classes. The doctrine of free trade was repudiated as a fallacious and impracticable theory, sustained largely by the money of foreign capitalists. These resolutions were adopted with debate. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the wool growers of the United States, embodying these sentiments.

At the opening of the second day of the Convention, the address, which we publish in another column, was adopted, and its circulation ordered. A resolution was also adopted condemning the use of shoddy in the manufacture of clothing and fabrics, declaring that it was misplacing many million pounds of wool, and praying that the various States cause the enactment of laws compelling the vender to label his goods, so that the purchaser might know the amount of adulteration.

Committees of three Republicans and three Democrats were appointed to attend the National Republican and Democratic conventions, respectively, and urge the restoration of the wool tariff of 1867, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

### CROP PROSPECTS.

The prospect for a large crop of winter wheat is excellent, The May average is 94 per cent of the standard full condition, against 83½ per cent in 1883. This indicates an increase in the crop from 291,000,000 bushels to 350,000,000. Owing to the late spring, seeding is very late all over the country, but wheat is in large dress, rye promises fully as well, and barley will show a larger crop than for years. The area given to cultivated grasses is being increased, especially in the South, where the farmers are getting to grow a variety of crops. In portions of Dakota the low price of wheat has caused hundreds of farmers to turn their attention to stockraising. In New Hampshire the reports show that the season generally is backward. The indications point to a large bloom of apples, and a small one of pears. A smaller area of potatoes will be planted this season than last, and more of small grains. There will be quite an increase in the amount of ensilage corn planted. In Massachusetts the outlook at present is very favorable for good crops of both grain and grass, and the orchards indicate that the bloom will be unusually full. In Maine twenty-five per cent, less area of potatoes will be planted this season than last, and a like per cent of sweet corn. The latter is owing to the fact that many factories will not be operated. Yellow corn, however, will take the place of sweet corn. Sheep are reported in poor condition and there has been a great loss in a large number of cases through death.

Another Alarm. A special dispatch to the *Boston Herald* from Woonsocket, Dakota, says that what is said to be foot and mouth disease, has appeared there. John Brown's cattle have suffered most. Out of a herd of 260, since November, 93 have died. Mr. Clarkson, just from England, says it is undoubtedly the foot and mouth disease. Several cases are reported in other herds. Ninety-seven of the cattle affected, Mr. Brown bought last fall, near Mt. Vernon, Dakota. Some were lame at the time, and 78 of the 97 have died. Mr. Brown and his family have suffered with sores on their hands and bodies, from handling the stock. The whole herd of 260 were more or less afflicted. Many of the cattle lost their hair, a number are still lame with swelled ankles, but all are recovering, and the herd is in average flesh. It is the general opinion that a committee of veterinary surgeons should make an investigation. The disease is likely to appear in the fall on dry-fed cattle, and will spread if not stamped out at once. Local veterinary surgeons unite in calling the trouble genuine foot and mouth disease.

### THE CORN CROP NEVER A TOTAL FAILURE.

**A SUGGESTION AS TO GROWING IT.**

For the general farmer, we believe that the best kind of land on which to grow corn is greensward, and it may be turned over just before applying the corn, thoroughly pulverizing the surface to a depth of two or three inches with a wheel harrow. The Greensward not only furnishes considerable plant food, but serves to underdrain the crop, and if the land happens to be a moist piece, this is very important in an average year of rain. After the soil has been thoroughly pulverized, then a special Fertilizer like the Stockbridge Corn Manure should be applied. It is better to use Fertilizer than stable manure on greensward, for it is more easily worked in, and quite as sure of producing a crop, and the manure which is saved can be used for laying down grass land in the fall. The corn crop, in one way, is never a failure; it may partially fail as to grain, but there is always more or less fodder which in part pays for the labor and fertilizer. If the potato or squash crop fails, there is no fodder to make up for the loss.

### PERSONAL.

For a long time there has been on exhibition in the Government Museum at Washington a coat with gilt trimmings, bearing this inscription, "Coat worn by Gen. Santa Anna. This coat was captured by Captain Wheat, Commanding General Winfield Scott's body guard during the Mexican war." The Mexican Minister pronounces the garment a fraud, first, because it is too small to have been worn by a man of Santa Anna's stature, and second, because from its trimmings it must have belonged, not to the Commanding General of the Mexican army, but to a Lieutenant of artillery. The garment was presented to the Government by the heirs of Capt Wheat in 1852.

Joseph Milmore the sculptor has completed a bust of Wendell Phillips, which the city of Boston will present to George William Curtis, as a mark of appreciation of his eulogy.

A few weeks before his death Cyrus H. McCormick gave $100,000 for the professors' houses and new dormitories of the Northwestern Theological Seminary.

William H. Mumler, a well-known inventor in this city and Treasurer of the Photo-Electrotype Company, is dead. He became famous several years ago in connection with the alleged "spirit photography."

In consequence of his continued ill-health, Senator Anthony of Rhode Island has determined to resign his seat in the Senate.

Mr. Carwardine, the famous English Hereford breeder and exporter of black polled beef and milch cattle, is dead. He was one of the most successful cattle raisers in the world, and had for years taken all the principal honors in the great annual cattle show given in the city of Hereford every October, and it is estimated that the cattle importers of the United States alone, have paid him an average of $100,000 annually for many years past.

Cyrus H. McCormick, the reaper manufacturer, left a fortune of ten million dollars.

It is said that a year ago last Christmas, Mr. Fish, the President of the Marine Bank, gave each of his three daughters $50,000 in money, and last Christmas he told them to go and select good houses and let him know what they found to their taste; the deeds would be in their stockings on Christmas morning.

Important to Tourists.—Commencing May 15th and continuing until October 1st, round trip tourist tickets, good going fifteen days from date of sale and good returning until October 31st. Can be purchased at very low rates, to Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, and other Colorado Tourist Points, via the Burlington Route (C. B. & Q. R. R.) This famous line is the only one extending from Chicago, Peoria or St. Louis, direct to Denver, and the only one running through trains without change every day in the year between Chicago and Denver. In addition to above trains which run via Pacific Junction, it also runs over its own lines, through daily trains between Chicago, Peoria, Kansas City and Atchison; and through daily trains between Kansas City, Atchison and Denver, thereby enabling it to offer the tourist the option of purchasing tickets by a greater variety of routes than any other line. Remember these facts, and when ready to start call upon any railroad ticket agent in the United States or Canada for tickets, rates and detailed information, or address Perceval Lowell, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

Pretty as a Picture.—Twenty-four beautiful colors of the Diamond Dyes, for Silk, Wool, Cotton, &c., 10c. each. A child can use with perfect success. Get at once at your druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**Magazines.**

In the June number of *Harper's Magazine*, American and European scenery are again contrasted in two beautifully illustrated articles, the one describing Biarritz the most charming of French watering-places, the other dealing with the wild and romantic "North Shore" of Lake Superior. A third illustrated article describes Sheffield, England, and a fourth is full of information about the New York Custom House, and its workings. Mr. Gibson's drawings illustrating Mr. E. P. Roe's horticultural novel, are especially charming. Col. T. W. Higginson's historical paper deals with the administration of John Quincy Adams, and the great westward march of the population, which then began. There are several short stories, including a very strong character sketch by Mary E. Wilkins, entitled "A Humble Romance;" "The Dagger," a story of the time of Sextus Pompey, by John MacMullen, with an illustration by Fredericks, and "Grace Sherwood; the One Virginia Witch," by John Esten Cooke. There are poems by Louise Chandler Moulton, and Mrs. Craik, and the usual variety in the "Easy Chair," the "Drawer" and the "Literary Record," which, it hardly needs to be said, are by far the best part of the Magazine.

The illustrated papers of the June *Century*, are "A French-American Sea-port," being an account of the Island of St. Pierre, near Newfoundland; a picturesque description, by Franklin H. North, of the seamen's retreat on Staten Island, or "Sailors' Snug Harbor;" "American Wild Animals in Art," by Julian Hawthorne, with illustrations from the sculptures of Edward Kemeys; and a curious and scholarly paper, interestingly illustrated, by Dr. Edward Eggleston, on "Commerce in the Colonies." Miss Fanny Stone contributes an extremely interesting narrative of life in Cairo, Egypt, during the war of 1882. President Eliot, of Harvard, discusses the question, "What is a Liberal Education?" claiming that the sciences and English should be given leading places in the college course. In a paper on "The Use and Abuse of Parties," Dr. Washington Gladden advises independents to try to act with their party in the choice of candidates, and to bolt bad nominations. In fiction, besides the three serials, there is an excellent short story by H. C. Bunner, entitled "The Red Silk Handkerchief." The editorial departments discuss the Cincinnati riot, and the measures which should be adopted to create a national militia.

The June number of the *Atlantic Monthly* is even more than usually varied and interesting. Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the number, to the ordinary reader, is that the "Roman Singer" is concluded. Mr. Wm. H. McElroy has a political article, in the form of an imaginary conversation between an intelligent foreigner and a veteran American statesman, full of such exaggeration and caricature of political methods, as will be certain, with all intelligent people to deprive it of any force whatever. Other political articles are by J. B. Frothingham, entitled "Washington as it Should Be," and by J. Lawrence Laughlin, entitled "The New Party." Richard Grant White goes for some of his recent critics, with a bitterness that is apparently very much greater than the occasion demands. Dr. J. G. Wood has an article upon the Sea Serpent, which he thinks to be no serpent at all, and yet no myth, but simply a somewhat rare species of whale. The short story, "Wentworth's Crimes," is a bright sketch of a scene on a Prairie. Dr. O. W. Holmes contributes a touching tribute to the memory of his friend the late Thomas G. Appleton. Mr. D. O. Kellogg has an article on "Penury not Pauperism" that advocates of the machine system of relieving poverty would do well to read. Besides these there are the usual review of new books, Contributors' Club, etc.

The June number of the *Popular Science Monthly* opens with the second of Herbert Spencer's thoughtful and powerful articles on "The Sins of Legislators;" "Evolution and Dissolution of the Nervous System," by Dr. J. Hughlings Jackson, is a remarkable article from the novelty and importance of its physiological views, and is elaborately discussed by the editor of the "Monthly," while an allied subject is considered in a thoughtful article entitled "Physiology *versus* Metaphysics," by Walter H. Walshe, M. D. Professor Mattieu Williams in his cookery article, expresses his conviction that the potato is of very little value as a staple article of food. Mr. Manly Miles contributes a very interesting and carefully written article upon Ensilage; Byron D. Halsted writes of the "Modes of Reproduction in Plants," and there is a sketch of Arnold Henry Guyot, and several other instructive and interesting articles.

The *North American Review* continues to discuss living questions in a lively manner. The opening paper by Prof. H. W. Rogers on "Harboring Conspiracy" is a serious consideration of the duty of the United States Government to suppress the operations on our soil of conspirators against the lives and property of citizens of a foreign State with which we are at peace. "The Lords of Industry" is the title of a vigorous and sensible protest against the aggressions of capital, by combinations to raise prices, or to sustain them. Professor W. G. Sumner of Yale College has an article on "Sociological Fallacies." Walker Kennedy examines Walt Whitmans claims to be considered a poet, which claims he does not take a great deal of stock in. The number closes with a discussion of "Expert Testimony" in courts, the writers coming to exactly opposite conclusions as to whether an expert should be regarded and paid the same as an ordinary witness.

*Lippincott's Magazine* for June opens with an illustrated paper on "Raglan Castle, the finest ruin in England," and one of the richest in historical associations. W. H. Schuyler discusses the subject of "Academy Endowments," showing the superiority of endowed schools over others, as more permanent, and establishing a better grade of scholarship. Dr. Oswald continues his papers on "Healthy Homes." The concluding paper on "Shakespeare's Tragedies on the Stage," describes the acting of Forrest, the elder Booth, and Macready, and contrasts their qualities and methods. "Voyaging on the Savannah," by C. B. Todd, is a graphic and lively article, and "Mimicry in Animals," by C. F. Holder, contains much that is interesting. There are besides, two excellent short stories, and the concluding chapter of two serials.

The June *Continent* contains a variety of interesting material from the pens of writers who are well and favorably known. Among them are John Vance Cheney, who writes of Richard Henry Dana; Margaret Vandegrift, who contributes a pleasant story entitled "A Permanent Investment;" Mary N. Prescott and D. H. R. Goodale, who have poems; Rose Porter, who begins a serial, "Poetry and Prose; or, a Honeymoon Dinner;" Henry C. McCook, the course of whose "Tenants of an Old Farm" brings him once more to the consideration of spiders, which are his specialty; A. W. Tourgee, who discusses in his own vigorous way questions political, economic, and literary; and others who have interesting things to say, and an agreeable way of saying them.

Safety Couplers for Freight Cars.—The Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners have issued the following circular:

By an Act of the Legislature, approved May 8, 1884, all new freight cars owned by Massachusetts Railroad Companies, are, after March 1, 1885, to be equipped with automatic or other safety couplers, approved by this Board after examination and test thereof. The Commissioners will, on the 25th of September next, hear, at their office, No. 20 Beacon Street, Boston, all parties desiring to set forth the merits of any safety coupler, and also any criticisms thereof by experts, and they will witness tests of such devices, to be made in or near the city of Boston. The hearing will begin at ten o'clock, A. M. Records of the working of safety couplers in actual use for traffic are especially desirable.

The Commissioners will have enough to do, for some 3000 patents have been issued for such devices, and still they come, at the rate of ten to twenty a week. Still, it is high time that some of them should succeed.

**Potatoes from your Manure Smooth, while those from Others Rotten and Worm-Eaten.**

H. J. Baker & Bro., N. Y.—Your Potato Manure has given me fine results, yielding a smooth and large crop, and I have found it necessary to use up the product of other manures on account of rot and worm, and save yours for winter use.

Wm. Murray, Supt.
Kings County Farm, Kings Co., Sept. 7, 1883.

Four large cold-storage warehouses are now in operation in New York, and it is predicted that the time is not far distant when cold air will be served in pipes throughout the city just as gas and water are now. In the new Washington Market, now being built, there is a network of pipes through which frigid air will be furnished to the different meat stands.

# Miscellaneous Items.

Two barns on Castle hill, Great Barrington, occupied by W. W. Hallenbeck and Seth Sheldon, were burned Sunday, together with two cows, a quantity of hay and some farm tools.

Lowell capitalists are looking up the water power at Sewall's falls, 2½ miles out of Concord, on the Merrimac, where it is proposed to build a dam and start a manufacturing village.

The farm buildings of Levi Webster in Weld, Me., were burned on Saturday, together with a yoke of oxen, 50 sheep and lambs, a hog and pig, logging and farming tools.

A serious riot occurred on Monday between the people and government troops at Linares, Mexico, about 200 miles from Matamoras. Fears are entertained that a revolution has started which will spread over the entire republic.

About thirty houses in the village of Tarleton, O., were unroofed by a heavy wind storm which prevailed there on Monday.

It is reported that the Siamese King has ordered the purchase in this country of ten thousand stand of arms.

There is complaint in some localities in Maine of great mortality among sheep, some farmers losing nearly half their flocks.

It is proposed to have the National Government very handsomely represented at the New Orleans Exposition.

There was a $5000 fire in one of the workshops of the old State Prison in the Charlestown District on Sunday.

Harlem Railway property at One Hundred and Seventy-second street and Fourth avenue, New York, was damaged by fire, last Sunday to the extent of $200,000.

The steamship Illyrian, a freight boat running between Boston and Liverpool, was wrecked on the Irish coast Thursday night. All hands were saved.

Mexico has appropriated $100,000 to defray the expenses of a representation of that Government at the New Orleans Exposition.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Fire Underwriters in New York last week the President of the board said that the losses by fire in this country during the past year foot up one hundred millions, equal to two dollars for each inhabitant.

A meeting of business men was held in New York on Tuesday evening, to indorse the administration of President Arthur. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, ex-Secretary Bristow and Parke Godwin were the principal speakers.

The G. A. R. leaders are vigorously pushing the pension bill giving to all honorably discharged officers, soldiers and sailors, who served not less than sixty days, a pension of eight dollars per month during the remainder of their lives.

The total number of cases investigated by the agents of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals from April, 1868, to March 1, 1884, was 39,960; remedied without prosecution, 25,475; persons convicted, 2404; warnings issued, 5373; animals killed, 530; taken from work, 5544.

A waterspout washed away the track on the Missouri Pacific Railroad near Leavenworth, Kansas, on Sunday. 150 feet of the track were washed away and seven cars loaded with cattle and an engine tender went into the river. They were completely wrecked and 70 cattle were killed.

People in the Louisianna low lands are said to be in great need of food and clothing, owing to the recent severe floods. Almost the entire Congressional district represented by Gen. King, an area larger than the State of New Jersey, is under water, and the condition of affairs there is most distressing.

While Dr. Denton and his family of Freeport, L. I., were away from home Sunday, two negroes called and said they would wait for the doctor's return. They soon attacked the housekeeper and frightened her into silence. They then took a gold watch and $310. One hundred men are searching for the robbers.

The inhabitants of Mecklenburg, N. C., celebrated on Tuesday the 109th anniversary of their alleged "declaration of independence." The ceremonies began with a procession two miles in length, which was witnessed by 20,000 people. Later ex-Senator Pendleton was introduced to the people by Governor Vance and delivered a historic address.

The United States Senate on Tuesday discussed the Agricultural bill; the only changes of importance being an increase in the amount of appropriation for the laboratory from $16,000 to $50,000, the addition of an item of $20,000 for sinking artesian wells on arid lands, and an item of $15,000 for the encouragement and development of silk culture.

Dispatches from Indian Head, Qu'Appelle and other points in the Northwest territory, near which the Indian reservations are located, are to the effect that chief Piapot, with about one thousand braves, has left his reserve, burned up all cabins and effects behind and taken the warpath. General alarm is felt throughout the Territory.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received a report from Professor James Law, chairman of the Treasury cattle commission, in regard to the reported prevalence of the foot and mouth disease, among cattle in this country, in which he states that after a careful investigation he is satisfied that there is no foot and mouth disease among the cattle of Kansas, Illinois and Iowa, as reported.

The new Butter and Cheese Exchange of Des Moines, Iowa, had its first regular sale of dairy products on Tuesday. There was a large attendance, buyers being present from Chicago, Elgin, New York and Boston. The offerings were about 30,000 pounds of creamery. Prices ranged from 17½ to 19¼. The eastern buyers were highly pleased with the quality of the butter offered.

The Pakachoag yarn mill at Worcester was destroyed by fire last Thursday. Owing to the fact that the regulations of the owners required the doors to be kept locked and the windows nailed down, the operatives, most of whom were women, had great difficulty in escaping, being obliged to break the windows and jump out. In this way a large number of them were injured, some, it is feared, fatally.

While United States Paymaster Whipple was en route from Fort Buford to Glendive on Tuesday last, about 40 miles out, he was attacked by highwaymen. Sergeant Conrad was killed and two privates were seriously wounded. The mules attached to an ambulance wagon, in which the Paymaster and his clerk with the enclosure box were, ran away, and thus they made their escape.

M. Pasteur, the French chemist, makes the public announcement that he has succeeded in so modifying the specific virus of canine rabies, by a course of transmission through various animals, that a person inoculated with this modified virus becomes absolutely protected against hydrophobia, and may be bitten by any number of mad dogs, without danger.

An unknown person started a switch engine standing on a side track of the Delaware and Hudson Company's road at Mechanicsville last Tuesday night, switched it on the main track and then jumped off, sending the engine up the track at full speed. The engine collided with the Montreal sleeper, bound South, and both engines were totally wrecked. The baggage man, named Tickman, aged 70, was dangerously injured. Engineer Myers had his leg broken. Some other persons were bruised.

"Doing a Grand Work for Me."—In sending for a new supply of Compound Oxygen, a gentleman at Walnut, Iowa, says:

"I cannot get along without it, as it is doing such a grand work for me. You would not believe me to be the same miserable man I was a year ago to see me now, I am gaining so fast in flesh. I weigh more now than I ever did in my life before, but I still have pains through my lungs when I do any work; but other ways I am feeling as well as ever I did.

Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be sent free. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia.

# The Markets.

### BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wednesday, May 11, 1884.

The produce market is quiet, and prices are about as previously reported, with a fair local and distributing trade.

**Butter.**—Receipts of the week 9545 pkgs and 2657 bxs. The butter market remains substantially unchanged, but some dealers report an improvement in the demand, especially for choice grades of creamery. The trade, however, is mostly for jobbing lots, at figures slightly higher than our quotations, which represent receivers' rates for round lots. We quote best Northern creamery at 24@26c, and Western do at 23@25c per lb; choice Vermont and New York dairies at 22@23c; fair to good do at 18@20c; Western dairies at 17@20c; ladle packed at 15@17c, and bakers grades at 10c per lb, and upward.

At St. Albans on Tuesday, prices showed very little change, the shipments being about 1100 packages. The general price was 18@20c, against 18@20c last week; selections 20@22c, against 21@22c; fair to good, 15@17c.

**Cheese.**—Receipts of the week 1131 boxes — bbls. The market is still very quiet, and stocks of old are quite scarce, while the new cheese thus far received is generally of rather inferior quality. We quote good to choice Northern old at 14½@15c; new 13@13½c, and skims at 6@10c per lb.

The Utica cheese market is reported dull with a declining tendency; holders were anxious to sell, and the offerings were large. Regular sales were 10½@11½c; ruling price 11½c. Cheese on commission, 400 pkgs. At Little Falls the sales were 4000 boxes at 11½c, 1000 at 11½c, with a few special at 12c.

**Eggs.**—Receipts of the week 10,134 boxes and 245 bbls. With increased receipts there is a slightly easier feeling; choice near-by eggs are held a little above the market. We quote fresh Eastern at 16½@17c; Southern 14½@15c; Northern 16@16½c; New York and Vermont 16@16½c; Western 15@15½c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 15½@16c.

**Beans.**—The market is inactive, but holders are firm, and bright lots will bring full prices. There are no red kidney beans in the market. We quote large hand-picked pea beans at $2 45@2 50 per bush; choice small hand-picked do at $2 80@2 90; choice screened do $2 30@2 60; hand-picked medium $2 35@2 45, and choice screened do $2 25@2 35; common do $2 15@2 20; German medium beans $2 00@2 20; do pea $2 30@2 40; choice improved yellow eyes $3 35@3 40, and common do at $3 20@3 30 per bushel.

**Vegetables.**—The supply of potatoes has begun to fall off, and prices are a shade higher for all choice stock. We quote Houlton Rose 50c; Northern and State of Maine Rose, 40@45c; Burbanks 45@50c; Prolifics 45@50c; Peerless and Hebrons 50c per bushel. A few Southern potatoes are in the market at $4 00@4 50 per bbl. Onions are selling at $2 00@2 75 per barrel. Beets 40c per bush; asparagus $1 25@1 50 per dozen; rhubarb 2@4c per lb; dandelions 60@75c per bushel; spinach 55@65c per bush; turnips $3 00 per bbl; Bermuda onions $1 75 per crate; cabbages $1 75@2 25 per bbl; Hubbard squash $2 00@2 50 per bbl; marrow squash $1 75@2 50 per bbl; lettuce 50@75c per doz; carrots 75c@$1 00 per bush; parsnips $2 00@2 50 per bush; tomatoes $1 50@2 50 per crate; green peas $1 50 @2 75 per crate.

**Fruit.**—Apples continue to be in moderate demand at $4@5 50 ⅌ bbl for choice Baldwins and Russets. Strawberries sold from the boats on Monday at 10@20c per qt.

**Fresh Meats.**—There is an improved demand for beef and prices are a shade higher. We quote hind quarters at 8½@13c, and fore do at 6@7½c per lb. Mutton and veals are steady; Spring lambs $6 00@9 00 each; fall lambs 15@16c per lb; extra muttons and yearlings 12@12½c; fair to good 9½@10; common 8@9c; fair to good Eastern veals 9@10c; choice 11@12c; Worcester county 10@13c.

**Poultry.**—The market is fully supplied, and trade is not active. We quote choice fresh killed Northern turkeys 15@17c; frozen 18@20c; common to good 13@15c; Western choice 16@18c; common to good 12@14c; wild pigeons $2 50@2 75 per doz; fresh killed native ceickens 25@28c; fancy 35@40c per lb; spring chickens 40@50c; Northern chickens 18@20c per lb choice Western do 10@13c; common to good do 10@12c per lb; Western fowls 11@14c; fresh killed 15@17c; ducks 11@17c per lb; geese, large Northern 14@16c; do Western 10@13c; Philadelphia squabs $2 50@3 00 per doz.

**Hay and Straw.**—The market continues firm, and bright lots are in good demand at full prices. There is a good deal of poor hay in the market which sells low. We quote choice prime hay $17@18; medium to good hay $15 50@16 00; choice Eastern fine $13 50@14 50; poor $12@13; damaged $6 00@10 00, with Eastern swale at $9. Rye straw, choice, $21@22; fair to good do $17@18, with oat straw at $10 per ton.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

**New York**, May 20, 1884.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 11 9-16c; New Orleans at 11 13-16c. Flour—market still in buyers' favor, with more doing for export; very moderate demand from jobbers; No 2 at $2 40@3 25; superfine Western and State at $3@3 60; common to good extra do $3 50@3 75; good to choice $3 80@6 50; common to choice white wheat Western extra $6 25@6 40; fancy $6 40@6 50; Ohio $3 60@6; St. Louis $3 60@6 25; patent Minnesota $5 75@6 60; Southern barely steady; common to fair $3 70@4 80; good to choice $4 85@6 50. Rye Flour very strong; superfine $3 90@4 10. Corn Meal nominal; yellow Western $3@3 40; Brandywine $3 25@3 35. Wheat—market a shade lower, with an increased demand from shippers and speculation quieter; No 2 Chicago 94½@95c; No 2 winter red at $1 02; No 1 red State at $1 18; No 1 white State $1 18. Rye steady; Canada 75c; State at 75c. Barley nominal. Corn—market lower, with a fair export demand and speculation limited; No 3 at 60½c; No 2 62½@63½c. Oats—lower and fairly active; No 3 at 35c; No 3 white at 39c; No 2 at 35½c; No 2 white 40@41c; No 1 at 37c; No 1 white 43c; mixed Western 35½@38c; white Western 37@44c; white State 45c. Pork dull; old mess on the spot at $17; short clear at $18 75@19 75; family mess at $17. Beef quiet. Beef Hams steady at $24. Tierce Beef nominal; city extra India mess $20@23. Cut Meats steady; rib Bellies at 7½c; pickled Hams at 11½c; pickled Shoulders at 7½c; Middles nominal; long clear $8 75. Lard firm and more doing for export; Western steam on the spot at $8 25@8 80; city steam at $8@8 05; refined $8 52½@8 90. Butter rather easy; State 18@25c; Western 8@25c; Elgin creamery 25c. Cheese weak; Eastern 12@12½c; creamery skims 2@5½c; Western flat 7@11½c; and Western cheddar 8@9c.

**Chicago**, May 20, 1884.—Flour—quiet; common to choice spring wheat $3 50@5; soft spring wheat $4@4 50; good to choice winter wheat $5@5 65; common to fancy Minnesotas $3 50@4; bakers $4 50@5 25; patents $5 50@6 25; Southern Illinois and Missouri winter wheats $5 50@5 75; Michigan $4 75@5 50; low grades at $2@3 25. Rye Flour $3@3 30. Wheat easier; May 85½@86½c, closing at 86½@86½c; No 2 Chicago spring 86@86½c. Corn lower at 53½@54c. Oats lower at 31½c. Rye quiet at 60½@61c. Barley dull at 72c. Pork weak at $17 25@17 30. Lard lower at $7 85@7 95. Bulk Meats are in fair demand; Shoulders $6 25; short rib $8; and short clear $8 45.

**Milwaukee**, May 20, 1884.—Flour quiet. Wheat stronger; No 2 Milwaukee 89½c. Corn scarce No 2 at 54c. Oats easier; No 2 at 33@33½c; No 2 white at 36½@36½c on the track. Rye easier; No 1 at 65½c; No 2 at 62½c. Barley steady; No 2 spring 70c; extra No 3 spring at 64c. Provisions lower; mess Pork at $17 25; Lard, prime steam $8 05. Hogs easier at $5@5 75.

**Cincinnati**, May 20, 1884.—Pork dull; mess at $17. Lard lower; prime steam at $7 80. Bulk Meats drooping; Shoulders $6 25; short rib $8 12½c. Bacon easier; Shoulders $7 50, short rib $9; and short clear $9 37½. Hogs steady; common and light $4 25@5 60; packing and butchers $5 25@6.

### BOSTON WHOLESALE PRICES.

**Carefully Corrected Weekly.**

Wednesday, May 21, 1884.

| Article | Price |
|---|---|
| **Beeswax.** | |
| Yellow, ⅌ lb | .37 @ .45 |
| White, ⅌ lb | .40 @ .55 |
| **Coal.** | |
| Cannel, ⅌ ton | 10 00 @16 00 |
| Anthracite, ⅌ 2000 lbs— | |
| retail | 5 00 @ 5 75 |
| cargo | 4 75 @ 5 00 |
| **Coffee.** | |
| Mocha, ⅌ lb | .23 @ .24 |
| Java | .15 @ .25 |
| Maracaibo | .11 @ .14 |
| Rio | .9¼ @ .14 |
| **Cotton.** (Upland. Gulf.) | |
| Ordinary | .9½ @ .10¼ |
| Middling | .11½ @ .12 |
| Fair | .12½ @ .13¼ |
| **Domestics.** | |
| Sheetings and Shirtings— | |
| Heavy 4-4 | .8 @ .8½ |
| Medium 4-4 | .6½ @ .7¼ |
| Drills, brown | .8½ @ .9 |
| Print cloths | .3¼ @ .3¾ |
| Cotton Flannels | 8 @ .16 |
| Prints, fancy | .6 @ .6½ |
| **Fish.** | |
| Cod, ⅌ qtl— | |
| Georges | 4 75 @ 5 00 |
| Dry Bank | 2 50 @ 3 25 |
| Nova Scotia | 5 00 @ 5 50 |
| N. Foundl'd | . @ . |
| Hake | 2 00 @ 2 25 |
| Haddock | 2 25 @ 2 38 |
| Pollock | 2 50 @ 3 50 |
| Mackerel— | |
| No. 1, ⅌ bbl | 23 00 @26 00 |
| No. 2 | 15 00 @16 00 |
| No. 3 | 7 00 @ 8 00 |
| Alewives | 5 50 @ 6 00 |
| Salmon— | |
| No. 1, ⅌ bbl | 20 00 @21 00 |
| Herring— | |
| Scaled, ⅌ box | 15 @ .16 |
| Pickled, bbl | 2 00 @ 2 50 |
| **Flour and Meal.** | |
| Western sup | 3 00 @ 3 50 |
| Common ext | 3 50 @ 4 00 |
| Minnesota | 4 25 @ 6 75 |
| Patents | 6 00 @ 6 80 |
| Roller Flour | 5 25 @ 6 15 |
| St. Louis | 5 00 @ 5 25 |
| Ohio & Indiana | 4 90 @ 5 25 |
| Michigan | 4 90 @ 5 25 |
| Winter w't 2ds | 3 50 @ 3 75 |
| Oat Meal | 4 75 @ 6 00 |
| Rye Flour | 3 50 @ 4 00 |
| Corn Meal | 2 75 @ 2 90 |
| **Fruit.** | |
| Almonds— | |
| Soft shell | .15 @ .17 |
| Citron | .16 @ .19 |
| Currants | .5 @ .5½ |
| Dates ⅌ lb | .5 @ .9 |
| Pea Nuts | .7½ @ .11 |
| Figs, drums | .10 @ .12 |
| Layers | .16 @ .20 |
| Lemons, ⅌ box | 2 00 @ 3 50 |
| Oranges, ⅌ box | 3 50 @ 5 00 |
| Raisins, layer | 2 35 @ 2 45 |
| Loose Musc | 2 25 @ 2 30 |
| **Furs.** *Corrected by Dyer, Taylor & Co., 36 Chauncey St.* | |
| Mink, N.E. dark | 90 @ 1 25 |
| do. pale | .35 @ .75 |
| Muskrat | .10 @ .12 |
| kits | .2 @ .3 |
| Fox, red | 1 25 @ 1 30 |
| Marten | .75 @ 1 00 |
| Raccoon | .25 @ .75 |
| House cat | .10 @ .25 |
| Beaver skins | 2 50 @ 6 00 |
| Otter | 6 00 @ 8 00 |
| Lynx | 2 50 @ 4 00 |
| Bear | 5 00 @15 00 |
| cub | 1 00 @ 4 00 |
| Skunk | .12½ @ .90 |
| Wild cat | .25 @ .50 |
| Fisher | 5 00 @ 8 00 |
| Buffalo Robes— | |
| Unlined | 8 00 @15 00 |
| Lined | 10 50 @25 00 |
| **Grain.** | |
| Corn, ⅌ 56 lbs— | |
| Yellow | .70 @ .71 |
| No. 1 mixed | 68 @ .69 |
| No. 2 mixed | . @ . |
| Ungraded | .60 @ .65 |
| Steamer | .65 @ .68 |
| Oats | .40 @ .49 |
| Wheat | .87 @ 1 16 |
| Rye | .75 @ .80 |
| Barley | 66 @ .92 |
| Shorts, ⅌ ton | 17 00 @19 00 |
| Fine Feed | 18 00 @19 50 |
| Middlings | 20 00 @21 50 |
| Cotton Seed Meal— | |
| ⅌ cwt | @ 1 70 |
| ⅌ ton | 28 00 @30 00 |
| **Hay—⅌ 2000 lbs.** | |
| East. & North. | 12 00 @18 00 |
| At City Scales—retail. Country Hay— | |
| ⅌ ton | 15 00 @18 00 |
| Straw, 100 lbs | 1 00 @ 1 75 |
| **Hides and Skins.** | |
| Calcutta cow, ⅌ lb— | |
| Slaughter | .12½ @ .13 |
| Dead green | . @ .10½ |
| B. Ayres, dry | .25 @ .26 |
| Rio Grande | .23 @ .25 |
| Western, dry | .16 @ .18 |
| Wet | .9 @ .10 |
| Goat skins | .25 @ .60 |
| **Honey.** | |
| Northern— | |
| Box, ⅌ lb | .16 @ .25 |
| Strained, ⅌ lb | 16 @ .25 |
| **Hops.** | |
| 1883 | .12 @ .23 |
| 1882 | . @ . |
| **Leather.** | |
| Sole, B. Ayres | .26 @ .29 |
| Common | .24 @ .26 |
| Oak | . @ . |
| Upper, in rough— | |
| Hemlock | .23 @ .30 |
| Oak | .30 @ .33 |
| Calf skins, ⅌ lb— | |
| Rough | .49 @ .53 |
| Finished | .60 @ .85 |
| French | 1 20 @ 2 00 |
| **Lime.** | |
| Rockland, ⅌ csk | 95 @ 1 00 |
| **Lumber.** | |
| Pine, clear | 25 00 @60 00 |
| Coarse No. 5 | 17 00 @18 00 |
| Refuse | 13 00 @15 00 |
| Shipping b'ds | 16 00 @17 00 |
| Spruce— | |
| Nos. 1 & 2 | 12 50 @13 50 |
| Refuse | 10 00 @12 00 |
| Hemlock boards— | |
| Nos. 1 & 2 | 10 50 @12 50 |
| Refuse | 9 50 @10 50 |
| Flooring boards— | |
| Nos. 1 & 2 | 32 00 @34 00 |
| Refuse | 20 00 @22 00 |
| Clapboards— | |
| Extra pine | 40 00 @55 00 |
| Sap do. | 33 00 @50 00 |
| Spruce | 15 00 @33 00 |
| Shingles | 1 75 @ 5 50 |
| Laths | 1 75 @ 2 25 |
| **Molasses.** | |
| New Orleans | .35 @ .60 |
| Barbadoes | .29 @ .31 |
| Cienfuegos | .23 @ .29 |
| Porto Rico | .26 @ .46 |
| **Nails.** | |
| 10d to 60d— ⅌ 100 lbs | 2 60 @ 2 70 |
| **Oil.** | |
| Linseed, Am. | 57 @ .58 |
| Crude sperm | .92 @ .95 |
| Do. whale | .65 @ .67 |
| Refined do. | .70 @ .74 |
| Sperm, winter | 1 12 @ 1 17 |
| Do. bleached | 1 17 @ 1 20 |
| Lard, West. Ex | 68 @ .72 |
| Nos. 1 & 2 | .60 @ .65 |

| Article | Price |
|---|---|
| Extra Boston | 70 @ .75 |
| Neatsfoot ⅌ gal. | .72 @ 1 00 |
| **Old Metal, Rags, Paper Stock, &c.** | |
| Old Copper, ⅌ lb | 10 @ .14 |
| Brass, ⅌ lb | .7½ @ .9½ |
| Lead, ⅌ lb | .3¼ @ .3½ |
| Pewter, ⅌ lb | .6 @ .15 |
| Zinc, ⅌ lb | .3 @ .3½ |
| Sc'p Iron, cwt. | 75 @ .85 |
| Do. light, cwt. | 60 @ .70 |
| Cast Iron, cwt. | 60 @ .65 |
| White rags, ⅌ lb | 3½ @ .5 |
| Colored do. ⅌ lb | 1¼ @ .2 |
| Folded newsp's lb | 1½ @ .1½ |
| Waste paper ⅌ lb | ¼ @ .½ |
| Manilla rope ⅌ lb | 3 @ .3½ |
| Soft wool rags lb | 7 @ .8 |
| Old carpets, &c. lb | 5 @ .6 |
| Waste woolens, lb | ⅝ @ .1 |
| **Petroleum.** | |
| Crude | .6 @ .6½ |
| Refined | .6½ @ .7½ |
| do. cases | .10 @ .11 |
| do. high test | .11 @ .12 |
| Naptha | .10 @ .11 |
| **Produce.** | |
| Apples, ⅌ bbl | 4 00 @ 5 50 |
| dried, ⅌ lb | .6 @ .10 |
| sliced, ⅌ lb | .7 @ .11 |
| evaporated, lb | 10 @ .15 |
| Butter, ⅌ lb— | |
| Creameries | .23 @ .26 |
| prm Vt. & N.Y. | .21 @ .23 |
| fair to good | .18 @ .20 |
| common | .16 @ .18 |
| Western | .16 @ .20 |
| bakers' | .10 @ .14 |
| Beans, ⅌ bushel— | |
| Small and ex | 2 30 @ 2 90 |
| Yellow eyes | 3 25 @ 3 40 |
| Mediums | 2 25 @ 2 45 |
| Red Kidneys | . @ . |
| Cheese, ⅌ lb— | |
| prime factory | 13 @ .15½ |
| fair to good | .10 @ .12½ |
| farm dairy | .8 @ .12 |
| skim | .6 @ .10 |
| Cranber's, bbl | 15 00 @18 00 |
| Eggs, ⅌ doz | .15 @ .17 |
| Onions, ⅌ bbl | 2 00 @ 2 75 |
| Potatoes— | |
| ⅌ bush | .35 @ .50 |
| Sweet, ⅌ bbl | 4 00 @ 4 50 |
| Poultry, ⅌ lb | .10 @ .20 |
| Pickles, ⅌ bbl— | |
| coarse | @10 00 |
| medium | @13 00 |
| fine | 16 00 @17 00 |
| mixed | @14 00 |
| Vinegar, ⅌ gal | 14 @ .25 |
| **Provisions.** | |
| Beef, Mess— | |
| West. mess | 11 50 @12 50 |
| West. ext | 12 50 @13 00 |
| Plate | 14 00 @15 00 |
| Pork, prime | 16 50 @16 75 |
| Mess | 17 00 @18 00 |
| Clear | 17 50 @18 50 |
| Backs | 18 50 @19 00 |
| Lard, tce, ⅌ lb | 9 @ .10¼ |
| caddies, ⅌ lb | .10 @ .11 |
| Hams, smoked | 13 @ .14½ |
| Hogs, dressed | 7¼ @ .7¼ |
| **Salt—⅌ hhd.** | |
| Turk's Island | 1 80 @ 2 00 |
| Liverpool | 1 15 @ 1 25 |
| bag, fine | 1 50 @ 2 50 |
| **Seed.** *Corrected by Schlegel & Fottler.* | |
| Clover, red | .11½ @ .12½ |
| white Dutch lb | 30 @ .35 |
| Alsike | . @ .25 |
| Grass, ⅌ bush— | |
| Herds | 1 75 @ 1 90 |
| Hungarian | @ 1 25 |
| Millet | @ 1 25 |
| Red Top, bag | 2 50 @ 3 00 |
| Foulmead'w | 2 00 @ 2 50 |
| Lawn | 3 00 @ 4 00 |
| R. I. Bent | @ 3 00 |
| Ky. Blue | @ 3 00 |
| Orchard | @ 2 50 |
| Buckwheat, bu | @ 1 25 |
| Barley, ⅌ bush | @ 1 25 |
| Rye, spring, bush | @ 1 00 |
| Wheat, spring | @ 2 00 |
| Flax Seed | 2 50 @ 3 00 |
| Linseed, Am. | 1 40 @ 1 50 |
| Calcutta | 2 00 @ 2 15 |
| Canary, Sicily | 2 75 @ 3 00 |
| Mustard Seed | .8 @ .10 |
| **Spices.** | |
| Cassia, ⅌ lb | .6½ @ .7 |
| Cloves | .11 @ .19 |
| Ginger | .10 @ .12 |
| Mace | .38 @ .40 |
| Nutmegs | .50 @ .68 |
| Pepper | .15 @ .15¼ |
| **Starch.** | |
| Wheat, ⅌ lb | .6½ @ .7 |
| Corn, ⅌ lb | .3½ @ .5 |
| Potato, ⅌ lb | .4½ @ .4½ |
| **Sugar.** | |
| Cuba Muscovado— | |
| Fair to g'd ref | 5⅜ @ .5½ |
| Prime refining | . @ .5½ |
| Centrifugal | .6¼ @ .6½ |
| Refined, cube | . @ .7½ |
| Powdered | . @ .7½ |
| Granulated | . @ .7½ |
| Coffee crush | .5½ @ .7 |
| **Tallow.** | |
| Rendered, ⅌ lb | .7⅜ @ .6⅞ |
| Grease | .5 @ .6 |
| **Teas.** | |
| Formosas | .43 @ .61 |
| Gunpowder, ⅌ lb | 20 @ .45 |
| Imperial | .20 @ .45 |
| Hyson | .17 @ .35 |
| Young Hyson | .18 @ .35 |
| Hyson Skin | .10 @ .25 |
| Souchong | .18 @ .55 |
| Oolong | .15 @ .55 |
| Japan | .16 @ .35 |
| **Tobacco.** | |
| Conn. & Mass. Wrappers— | |
| Common | .14 @ .16 |
| Medium | .18 @ .20 |
| Fine | .25 @ .35 |
| Selections | .40 @ .50 |
| Seconds | .11 @ .13 |
| Fillers | 5½ @ .7½ |
| Havana seed | 18 @ .25 |
| Leaf—Choice | .11 @ .13 |
| Good Western | 10 @ .12 |
| Com'n & med. | 8 @ .10 |
| Lugs | .6 @ .9 |
| Havana | .75 @ 1 25 |
| Yara | .62½ @ .67½ |
| **Wood and Bark.** | |
| *Retail prices ⅌ cord.* | |
| Bark, hemlock | 10 00 @13 00 |
| Wood, hard | @ 8 00 |
| soft | @ 7 00 |
| *Wholesale prices ⅌ cord.* | |
| Bark | 8 00 @10 00 |
| Wood, hard | 4 75 @ 5 50 |
| Soft | 4 50 @ 5 00 |
| **Wool.** | |
| Ohio and Pennsylvania— | |
| Picklock | .39 @ .40 |
| Choice XX | .36 @ .38 |
| Fine X | .34 @ .35 |
| Medium | .35 @ .36 |
| Coarse | .28 @ .30 |
| Mich., N. Y. & Vermont— | |
| Extra and XX | 32 @ .34 |
| Fine | .32 @ .33 |
| Medium | .33 @ .35 |
| Common | .26 @ .30 |
| Other Western— | |
| Fine and X | .31 @ .33 |
| Medium | .33 @ .35 |
| Common | .26 @ .30 |
| Pulled extra | .30 @ .36 |
| Superfine | .25 @ .40 |
| No. 1 | .15 @ .20 |
| Combing fleece | 40 @ .42 |
| Fine delaine | .36 @ .38 |
| California | .9 @ .25 |
| Texas | .14 @ .25 |
| Canada pulled | .25 @ .32 |
| do. combing | .30 @ .33 |
| Cape Good Hope | 26 @ .31 |

Remarks.—The financial disturbances in Wall Street, although in their immediate effects confined principally to stock gamblers and speculators, have not been without their depressing influence upon all kinds of business in all sections of the country, and trade, which was by no means active before, has, during the financial excitement, been more quiet than ever. A better feeling, is, however, beginning to appear, as it becomes apparent that the worst of the storm is over.

The coal market is unchanged, but there is still some cutting of rates. There has been no movement in coffee, and quotations are unchanged. Cotton is dull and a shade lower, with speculation entirely stopped for the time being. The dry goods market is apparently at a stand-still, both for cottons and woolens. The fish market is dull and unchanged, with no special feature of interest; new mackerel have been arriving more freely, and prices are very much unsettled. There has been very little movement in flour, but prices are quite firm for all choice brands; millers decline to make contracts for future delivery at current prices, which they claim are altogether too low to admit of a profitable business. There has been limited; oats also are lower, and the demand moderate; shorts and feed are in moderate demand at unchanged prices; cotton-seed meal is easy and in limited demand. The hop market sustains the improved tone noticed last week, for especially choice lots, but poorer qualities are hardly to be sold at any price. There has been very little movement in hides, and the tone of the market is easier. There has been less doing in leather, and there is an easier feeling in prices. Lumber is fairly active, and prices are well sustained, building operations being quite large the present season, on account of the low cost of labor. Molasses has been somewhat more active, but there is no improvement in prices. Nails are in fairly good demand and firm. Linseed oil is firm, and in demand; lard oil dull, and prices are easier; there is nothing doing in petroleum, prices being very much unsettled by the recent flurry consequent upon the disturbance in the financial world. Pork is in moderate demand and prices are not much changed; lard is unsettled but quotations cannot be materially changed; hams continue firm and in limited supply; beef is unchanged and fairly steady. The sugar market is quiet, but holders appear satisfied that the bottom has been reached in prices, and are disposed to hold on; refined sugars are a shade firmer. There is no change to note in teas.

### BOSTON RETAIL PRICES.

Inside of Faneuil Hall Market.

Wednesday, May 21, 1884.

[Corrected weekly by Hilton & Woodward, No. 5, *Veal and Mutton*; Geo. H. Russell, Nos. 17 & 19, *Poultry and Game*; H. Bird & Co., Nos. 38 & 40, *Beef, Pork, Lard and Hams*; Crosby, Bros. & Co., Nos. 57 & 59, *Butter, Cheese and Eggs*; Sands, Furber & Co., Nos. 88 & 90, *Fruit and Vegetables*; Shattuck & Jones, No. 128, *Fish*; Geo. E. Richardson & Co., No. 1, F. H. Square, *Fruit and Nuts*.]

| Article | Price | Article | Price |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Butter, Cheese and Eggs.** | | | |
| Butter, ⅌ lb— | | Cheese, ⅌ lb | .15 @ .20 |
| Lump | .30 @ .50 | Sage | .16 @ .20 |
| Creamery | .30 @ .40 | Brie, each | . @ .30 |
| Prime tub | .28 @ .30 | Neufchatel, ea. | . @ .5 |
| 2d quality | .23 @ .27 | Eggs, ⅌ doz | .20 @ .23 |
| common | .18 @ .23 | Cape | .25 @ .28 |
| **Fruits and Berries.** | | | |
| Apples—⅌ pk | .75 @ 1 00 | Lemons, ⅌ doz | 25 @ .30 |
| Cranberries, qt | . @ .30 | Oranges, ⅌ doz | 25 @ .50 |
| Coconauts, ea | .5 @ .8 | Strawberries, qt | 25 @ .35 |
| **Fruits and Nuts—Dry and Canned.** | | | |
| Almonds, ⅌ lb | .20 @ .30 | Prunes, ⅌ lb | .8 @ .20 |
| Apples, ⅌ lb | .15 @ .20 | Peaches, ⅌ lb | .30 @ .35 |
| Castana, ⅌ lb | . @ .10 | ⅌ qt can | .20 @ .33 |
| Citron, ⅌ lb | .18 @ .20 | Raisins, lay's ⅌ lb | 16 @ .30 |
| Dates, ⅌ lb | .10 @ .15 | Valencias, ⅌ lb | 10 @ .13 |
| Figs, ⅌ lb | .15 @ .30 | Shagbarks, ⅌ qt | 8 @ .10 |
| Filberts, ⅌ lb | .15 @ .20 | Walnuts, Eng. | .15 @ .20 |
| Peanuts, ⅌ lb | .10 @ .15 | Naples | . @ .20 |
| Pecans | .14 @ .17 | Zante cur'nts, lb | 10 @ .12 |
| **Vegetables.** | | | |
| Asparagus, bch | 15 @ .20 | ⅌ bushel | .80 @ .85 |
| Beans, ⅌ pk | .87 @ 1 00 | ⅌ bbl | 1 75 @ 1 87 |
| String, pk | .75 @ 1 00 | Bermuda, pk | . @ .75 |
| Beets, ⅌ pk | . @ .20 | sweet, ⅌ lb | .4 @ .5 |
| Cabbages, ea | .12 @ .15 | Radishes, bch | . @ .8 |
| Carrots, ⅌ pk | . @ .25 | Rhubarb, ⅌ lb | . @ .6 |
| Cauliflowers | .75 @ 1 00 | Sage and Thyme— | |
| Cucumbers, ea | .12 @ .15 | ⅌ bch | . @ .6 |
| Dandelions, pk | . @ .30 | Spinach, pk | . @ .30 |
| Horseradish, lb | . @ .15 | Squashes— | |
| Lettuce, ⅌ head | 8 @ .10 | Marrow, ⅌ lb | . @ .4 |
| Mushrooms, lb | 1 00 @ 1 25 | Turban, ⅌ lb | .4 @ .5 |
| Onions, ⅌ pk | . @ .25 | Hubbard, ⅌ lb | .4 @ .5 |
| Peas, split, ⅌ qt | . @ .10 | Summer, ea | .5 @ .10 |
| Green, pk | . @ 1 00 | Tomatoes, qt | . @ .25 |
| Potatoes, ⅌ pk | . @ .20 | Turnips, ⅌ pk | . @ .30 |
| **Meats—Fresh.** | | | |
| Beef, ⅌ lb— | | Lard, leaf, ⅌ lb | 10 @ .12 |
| Sirloin steak | .22 @ .28 | Tried | .12 @ .15 |
| Round do. | .15 @ .22 | Mutton— | |
| Rib, roast | .15 @ .22 | legs, ⅌ lb | .17 @ .20 |
| Chuck rib | .10 @ .12 | fore qr, ⅌ lb | .9 @ .12 |
| Soup pieces | .6 @ .8 | chops, ⅌ lb | .17 @ .20 |
| Liver | .8 @ .10 | Pork, ⅌ lb— | |
| Haslet, sheep, ea. | . @ .10 | Roast & steak | 11 @ .13 |
| Lamb— | | Suet, ⅌ lb | .9 @ .11 |
| hind qr, ⅌ lb | .13 @ .18 | Tallow, ⅌ lb | .8 @ .10 |
| fore qr. ⅌ lb | 10 @ .13 | Veal, hind qr lb | 17 @ .20 |
| Spring Lamb— | | fore qr | .10 @ .15 |
| hind qr, ea | 3 00 @ 4 00 | loins | .15 @ .25 |
| fore qr, ea | 1 75 @ 2 00 | Sweetbreads | 30 @ .50 |
| **Meats—Salt, Smoked, &c.** | | | |
| Pork, hams, ⅌ lb | 13 @ .16 | Smoked, ea | .87 @ 1 00 |
| Bacon, ⅌ lb | .12 @ .15 | Sheep do. ⅌ dz | . @ .50 |
| Shoulders, ⅌ lb | 12 @ .14 | Pigs' feet, ⅌ lb | . @ .8 |
| Salt, ⅌ lb | .12 @ .14 | Sausage, ⅌ lb | .10 @ .15 |
| Beef, corned, ⅌ lb | 9 @ .12 | Bologna, ⅌ lb | 12 @ .15 |
| Smoked, ⅌ lb | .20 @ .25 | Tripe, ⅌ lb | .10 @ .15 |
| Tongues, ⅌ lb | .13 @ .15 | | |
| **Poultry and Game.** | | | |
| Chickens, ⅌ lb | .20 @ .30 | Pigeons, ⅌ doz | 2 50 @ 3 00 |
| Spring, ⅌ lb | .45 @ .50 | squabs, ⅌ pr | .75 @ 1 00 |
| Ducks, choice, lb | 20 @ .25 | Pigs, sck'g, ea | 1 50 @ 3 00 |
| Fowls, ⅌ lb | .15 @ .20 | quarters, ⅌ lb | 10 @ .15 |
| Geese, ⅌ lb | .15 @ .20 | Turkeys,— | |
| Green, ⅌ lb | .18 @ .25 | choice, ⅌ lb | .22 @ .25 |
| **Fish—Fresh.** | | | |
| Bass, ⅌ lb | . @ .15 | Haddock, ⅌ lb | . @ .6 |
| Cod, ⅌ lb | . @ .8 | Halibut, ⅌ lb | . @ .15 |
| pickled, ⅌ lb | . @ .8 | Mackerel, ea | . @ .16½ |
| tongues, ⅌ lb | . @ .15 | Pickerel, ⅌ lb | .12 @ .15 |
| cheeks, ⅌ lb | . @ .10 | Salmon, lb | . @ .40 |
| liver oil, qt | . @ .40 | Fresh, ⅌ lb | . @ .75 |
| Cusk, ⅌ lb | . @ .6 | Shad, ea | 20 @ .40 |
| Eels, ⅌ lb | . @ .12 | Trout, salmon, ⅌ lb | . @ .17 |
| Flounders, ea | . @ .10 | Brook, ⅌ lb | .40 @ .75 |
| **Fish—Dry, Smoked, Shell, &c.** | | | |
| Cod, dry, ⅌ lb | .8 @ .10 | Salt, each | . @ .8 |
| Clams, ⅌ gall | . @ .75 | Salt, ⅌ kit | 3 00 @ 6 00 |
| Frogs, ⅌ doz | . @ .40 | Lobster, ⅌ lb | . @ .10 |
| Green turtle, ⅌ lb | . @ .20 | Oysters—Com. stew | |
| Halibut, smkd, ⅌ lb | . @ .17 | ⅌ gall | 1 20 @ 1 40 |
| Fins, ⅌ lb | . @ .12 | Salmon, smkd lb | 20 @ .25 |
| Herrings, do. ⅌ dz | . @ .20 | Tongues and Sounds— | |
| Scaled, ⅌ box | . @ .35 | ⅌ lb | . @ .12½ |
| Mackerel— | | | |

REPORT OF THE

### BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

**At Brighton and Watertown.**

BY GEO. J. FOX.

For the week including Wednesday, May 21, 1884.

Amount of stock at market:—

| | Cattle. | Sheep. | Shotes. | Hogs. | Veals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| This week | 3,623 | 7,942 | 415 | 14,445 | 1,900 |
| Last week | 3,348 | 7,480 | 5 | 12,924 | 1,251 |
| One y'r ago, May 23 | 3,826 | 9,191 | 243 | 13,223 | 1,628 |
| Horses | 328 | | | | |

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

| | Cattle. | Sheep. | | Cattle. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 118 | — | Rhode Island | — | — |
| New Hampshire | 108 | 1,007 | Connecticut | — | — |
| Vermont | 137 | 322 | Western | 3,164 | 4,964 |
| Massachusetts | 88 | 659 | Canada | — | — |
| New York | 8 | 990 | | | |
| Total | | | | 3,623 | 7,942 |

CATTLE AND SHEEP BY RAILROADS, &c.

| | Cattle. | Sheep. | | Cattle. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fitchburg | 956 | 2,031 | Eastern | 140 | — |
| Lowell | 127 | 287 | Boston & Prov. | — | — |
| Bos. & Albany | 2,370 | 4,964 | On foot & boats | 50 | — |
| Old Colony | — | — | | | |
| Total | | | | 3,623 | 7,942 |

DROVES OF CATTLE AND SHEEP.

| | Hogs. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Veals |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Maine—** | | | | |
| J. F. Coolidge & Son | | 17 | | 23 |
| G. Wells | | 14 | | |
| S. H. Wardwell | | 22 | | 5 |
| J. H. Fogg | | 16 | | |
| Libby & Son | | 45 | | 90 |
| From Portland | | 4 | | |
| **New Hampshire—** | | | | |
| E. F. Adden | | 1 | | 52 |
| N. E. Winn | | 16 | | 2 |
| Dow & Moulton | | 4 | 1 | 200 |
| J. O. Sanborn | | 8 | 58 | 40 |
| R. Barrett | | 6 | | 9 |
| Aldrich & Johnson | 9 | 24 | 317 | 40 |
| O. F. Bothell | | 3 | | 40 |
| C. Hooper | | | 390 | |
| M. Pike | 20 | 8 | 24 | 14 |
| Breck & Wood | 40 | 10 | 125 | 30 |
| I. B. Sargent | 15 | 8 | 83 | 80 |
| L. W. Esterbrook | | 20 | | |
| H. A. Wilcox | 14 | | 9 | 34 |
| **Vermont—** | | | | |
| Hall & Seaver | 108 | 3 | 19 | 106 |
| S. H. Eldred | | 21 | | |
| W. Ricker | 13 | 11 | | 20 |
| A. Williamson | 19 | 10 | 127 | 83 |
| H. J. Miller | | 1 | 50 | 5 |
| F. Savage | 14 | 2 | 17 | 4 |
| A. J. Piper | | 8 | 10 | 64 |
| J. Carroll | | 6 | | |
| Sargent & Turner | 13 | 4 | 25 | 30 |
| L. W. Tinker | | 7 | | 12 |
| H. N. Jenne | 11 | | 2 | 33 |
| Martin & Squier | 12 | 4 | | 184 |
| G. H. Sprigg | 10 | | 12 | 65 |
| A. B. Edwards | 39 | 4 | | 3 |
| F. S. Kimball | 62 | 14 | 50 | 140 |
| A. A. Martin | 2 | | 53 | 22 |
| G. A. Sawyer | 2 | 4 | 37 | |
| W. G. Townsend | | 12 | 2 | 21 |
| H. Ingerson | | | | 109 |
| J. Counter | | 3 | | 14 |
| M. G. Flanders | 3 | 8 | 3 | 61 |
| B. S. Hastings | 44 | 15 | 15 | 79 |
| Taylor & Harpin | 24 | | | 23 |
| R. P. Pollard | | | | 10 |
| **Massachusetts—** | | | | |
| J. S. Henry | | 33 | 224 | 23 |
| W. H. Bardwell | | 5 | 335 | |
| A. A. Smith | | | 100 | |
| **New York—** | | | | |
| E. A. Hollis | | | 600 | |
| B. Long | | | 390 | |
| B. Hurlbert | 29 | 8 | | 30 |
| **Western—** | | | | |
| Hathaway & Jackson | | 536 | | |
| W. Caldwell | | 258 | | |
| A. N. Monroe | | 2203 | | |
| Hollis & Co. | | | 3990 | |
| J. F. Stetson | | 45 | | |
| E. H. Eames | | 20 | | |
| Farrell & McFlynn | | 102 | | |
| E. A. Hollis | | | 200 | |
| G. A. Sawyer | | | 174 | |
| J. J. Donnely | | | 200 | |
| E. Farrell | | | 400 | |

Foreign Trade.—Exporters still meet with continued discouragement, as prices are quoted again lower at Glasgow by ¼@½d, the rates being 6½d, or 13 cents. Shipments have of late been heavy at that port. At Liverpool and London 7d, or 14 cts. The latest we can learn on dressed beef is 5d, or 10 cts. Sheep are quoted at 8d, or 16 cts. The number of cattle from Boston for the current week was 702 head, and 1060 qrs of beef, the latter by Geo. H. Hammond & Co., on Steamer Samaria. We note the following shipments: The Phoenician for Glasgow with 89 cattle by J. A. Hathaway; 76 do by Lingham & O'Brine; 96 do by N. Kennedy, and the same number by A. N. Monroe. Steamer York City for London, 162 cattle by A. N. Monroe; 163 do by Lingham & O'Brine.

### NORTHERN CATTLE.

PRICES ON 100 lbs. DRESSED WEIGHT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good oxen | $8 00 @ 9 00 | Second qual. | $5 00 @6 50 |
| Fair to good | 6 75 @ 7 75 | Third quality | 4 00 @4 25 |
| Few pairs premium bullocks | | | $— —@ 9 50 |

*Union Market, Watertown, Tuesday, May 20.*—The market was very well cleared of cattle for beef during the forenoon, and there were instances where butchers could not be supplied, and left the yards for Brighton. The call was fairly good on all grades, but more especially on well fatted stock. We heard of 9½c dressed weight being named in a few instances, but this appears to be the extreme point for the week. The past few weeks has witnessed no great desire on the part of butchers to buy fancy pairs, with the intention of paying fancy prices. It is well enough, say they, to buy a few such at Christmas or holiday time; but just now they prefer more meat and less fat. J. O. Sanborn had about as nice a five-year-old as entered the Yards this week; the weighed 2400 lbs the home weight, and estimated to dress 1700 lbs, fatted by Thomas Weeks, of Guilford, N. H. The name given the creature was Jumbo Star, and he was a fine, noble animal, selling at 9½c D W.

SALES OF CATTLE AT UNION MARKET.

Sales of 2 oxen estimated to dress 1200 lbs at 9c D W, by L. W. Tinker.

Sales of 3 oxen from 8@9c, to dress from 1200@1300 lbs, by J. S. Henry.

Sales of 2 oxen weighing 3070 lbs at 5½c live, by Wood & Breck.

Sales of 2 oxen to dress 1100 lbs at 9c; 2 at 8½c, dress 1050 lbs, by J. O. Sanborn.

Sales of 2 choice oxen estimated to dress 1250 lbs each, at 9½c, fed by S. C. Clement of Corinth, Vt., sold by M. G. Flanders.

Sales of 7 Western steers average 1295 lbs at $6 62½; 16 do av 1250 lbs at $6 30; 25 do av 1436 lbs at 7c; 5 do av 1440 lbs at $6 95; 6 do av 1275 lbs at $6 85; 5 do av 1196 lbs at 6½c, by Hathaway & Jackson.

### WESTERN CATTLE.

PRICES ⅌ CWT. ON THE LIVE WEIGHT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Extra | $6 87½@7 12½ | Light to fair | $6 00 @6 25 |
| Good to prime | 6 50 @6 75 | Slim | 4 50 @5 25 |
| A few lots of premium steers cost | | | 7 25 @7 50 |

*Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday May 20 and 21*—Arrivals were early at market. The supply fully equal to the demand. Dealers at the opening were confident of obtaining a little better rates than last quoted, but found it not so easy. Butchers know when they buy live cattle, we might say to almost a cent, what the meat will cost dead, and what such beef will sell for on the meat stand, an additional ⅛ or ¼c rise would be detrimental to the trade. The market was well supplied, and the quality very good, the weight of the bulk of arrivals being 12 to 13½ cwt. per head. Butchers were moderate in their wants, but always open for a trade when prices fall a little below the market, which unfortunately was not the case this week.

SALES OF CATTLE AT BRIGHTON.

Sales of 18 steers average 1145 lbs at $6 60; 6 steers average 1210 lbs at 6⅝c; 6 do av 1180 lbs at 6⅝c; 3 do av 1150 lbs at $6.60, by J. F. Stetson.

Sales of 6 steers, average 1225 lbs at $6.70; 3 do av 1175 lbs at $6.65; 11 do av 1100 lbs at 6¼c, by E. H. Eames.

Sales of 13 steers av 1100 lbs at 6½c; 10 do av 1000 lbs at 6½c; 15 do av 1165 lbs at 6⅝c; 5 do av 1200 lbs at 6¾c; 11 do av 1050 lbs at $6.55, by Farrell & McFlynn.

### MAINE CATTLE, BEEF AND STORE.

AT WATERTOWN.

Prices of Store Cattle.—Working Oxen ⅌ pair from $75@100 to $110@175; milch cows and calves from $25 to $38; extra $40 to $50; farrow cows $18 to $30; yearlings $12 to $20; two-years-old $14 to $30; three-years-old $25 to $42. Veal calves 3@6½c ⅌ lb. Fancy milch $50@80.

But little stock from this source; 12 car loads, including 36 head of horses; the latter arriving during the week, and landed at Boston. The market steady for cattle; 9½c, however, paid for 3 head of fancy cattle, with 11 oxen to dress 1000 lbs, at 9c, by G. Wells.

Late arrivals and sales on Wednesday, at Watertown and Brighton.—There were over the Boston & Albany R. R., 12 car loads of cattle by A. N. Monroe, and 415 store pigs. A moderate demand noticed for milch cows. Sales of four new milch cows at $200; 2 at $95; 1 at $53; 1 at 50, and 1 springer at $54, by Libby & Son. Sales of 2 new milch cows at $60 each, by J. S. Henry. Sales of 2 milch cows at $45 each; 1 at $60; 1 at $56, by Wood & Breck. Sales of 2 new milch cows at $60 each; 1 at $55; 1 at $45, by A. Williamson. Sales of milch cows at range $35@55 per head, by Aldrich & Johnson. Sales of 1 milch cow $45; 2 at $60 each, by W. G. Townsend. Sales of 2 milch cows at $60 each; 2 for $130; 1 at $50, by J. Remick. Sales of 2 milch cows at $48 each; 1 at $50; 1 $60, and 1 at $65.

New Milch Cows, and Springers. — There were none left over from last week. The demand good for desirable cows, sales mostly from $25@80 per head. Sales of 1 new milch cow at $42 75, by E. F. Adden. Sales of 1 cow and calf at $45, by Hall & Seaver. Sales of 1 fancy and good pattern cow, a Guernsey full blood, at $80, by R. Barnell to Cummings Bros., of Woburn. Sale of 1 milch cow at $55, by H. J. Miller. Sales of 12 choice cows at $45 per head; 2 choice Ayrshire cows at $55 each; 4 common cows at $35 each; also 1 choice Dutch cow, weight 1400 lbs, and 7 years old; she was forward with calf and warranted to give 24 quarts of milk per day; sold at $90, by Libby & Son. Sales of 3 milch cows at $145; 2 for $85.

Veal Calves.—Receipts the heaviest of the season and the demand better than we expected, with sales at 3@6½c. Sales of 27 slim veals at $4 25 ⅌ head, by H. N. Jenne; 6 nice calves, weight 950 lbs, at 6½c; sales of 5 calves, av. 148 lbs, at 6c; sales of 184 calves at 5½c by Martin & Squier.

Store Pigs and Fat Hogs.—There were 415 store pigs at market with sales from $3@5 ⅌ head; some odd pairs at wider range. The market for fat hogs remains unchanged.

Live Poultry.—Receipts are light with sales of turkeys at 12c and hens at 14c ⅌ lb.

NORTHERN SHEEP.

Prices—Sheep and Lambs, in lots, 2½@6½c ⅌ lb, or $2 75@6 75 ⅌ head. Yearlings, 5@8c ⅌ lb. Spring Lambs $5@8 per head.

Sheep shearing has of late been going on extensively in the country, and to this reason we attribute for the past few weeks the light supplies; from what we can gather that business is about over. We now anticipate comparatively heavier receipts unless feeders find when their flocks are fleeced that they need more feed to be ripe for market. Nearly 3000 head of country lots on sale; nearly one-third of the above were from northern New York. Prices held at last quotations. Wool yearlings reach 7½@8c; good spring lambs $5@8 per head. We hardly expect prices to be easier until July. Sales of 125 sheared yearlings, av 60 lbs at 6c, by Breck & Wood; sales of 51 sheared sheep, weight 3800 lbs at 5c, by A. A. Martin; sales of 83 sheared sheep, av 80 lbs at 4½c; 50 do, av 75 lbs at 4½c; sales of 58 wool yearlings, av 68 lbs at 7½c, by J. O. Sanborn; sales of 3 buck sheep, weight 250 lbs at $8 50 the lot; 753 sheared sheep, av 60 lbs at $2 80.

HIDES, PELTS, SWINE, &c.

Brighton hides, 7½@8; country do, heavy 7@7½, light 6@6½; bull & stag hides,—@—c ⅌ lb; calf skins —@12c ⅌ lb. Tallow—Brighton, 6@6½c; country, 4@5½c. Western fat hogs, 6½@6½c ⅌ lb; Store pigs, 5@9c at retail; sucking pigs —@3.50 ea; Northern dressed hogs, 7½@7½c. Wool Pelts 75c@$1 75 ea. Sheared Skins 12½@20c. Dairy skins 25@50c each.

General Remarks.—Receipts of cattle during the week were near 4000 head, and largely from the Western States. The disposal has been effected, as none are left over, being taken by home butchers, or shipped aboard the English steamers. Prices have ruled very firm, and by some thought to be even higher, but the general expression was to the effect that cattle were sufficiently expensive to slaughter for the home market. Butchers tried very hard to effect a decline in the sheep market, representing that the supplies from the West were heavier, and the Northern receipts were not to much extent required; but a look at Boston mutton market Monday morning would give a buyer the impression that the offerings were in demand. Milch cows are in fairly active demand, with prices firm. Whatever arrivals of country hogs are received, find a ready sale at 7½@7½c D W. Veals range as last week, but we anticipate a light demand next week. Poultrymen are taking arrivals still at 12@14c ⅌ lb.

### CATTLE MARKETS.

**Chicago**, May 19, 1884.—Hogs—Market 5@10c lower; rough packing $5 25@5 65; heavy packing and shipping $5 70@5 95; light bacon grades $5 15@5 75; skips $3 50@5 05. Cattle—market firm; export grades $6 30@6 60; good to choice shipping steers $5 90@6 30; common to medium $5 50@5 80; grass Texans $4 25@5 00. Sheep—market slow; inferior to fair $2 50@4 00 per 100 lbs; medium to good $4 00@5 00; choice to extra $5 50@6 50.

May 20.—Hogs—market 10c lower; rough packing $5 15@5 60; heavy packing and shipping at $5 65@5 85; light bacon grades $5 00@5 60; skips $4 00@5 00. Cattle—market firmer; export grades $6 40@6 65; good to choice shipping steers $6 00@6 40; common to medium $5 65@5 95; grass Texans $4 75; corn-fed Texans $5 55. Sheep—market steady; inferior to fair $2 50@4 00 per 100 lbs; medium to good $4 50@5 50; choice to extra $5 50@6 15.

**Albany, N. Y.**, May 20, 1884.—The cattle market has been higher during the past week. Beeves are quoted at $6 25@7 25; bulls in light supply, store cattle 3½@4c per lb; cows, slow, no sales reported; calves higher; buttermilks 3½@4c, veals 6@7c. Hogs, nothing doing. Sheep higher, clipped sheep 6@7c; wool skins, (mostly common, 4@7c); clipped lambs 7@7½c.

### BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

Boston, May 19, 1884.

There is a very dull feeling for Wool, and the sales of the week have been limited, amounting to only 884,600 lbs domestic, and 646,000 lbs foreign, the latter mostly carpet wool. Prices are gradually settling down, and the financial thunderstorm that visited us the past week has also had its influence in unsettling business and restricting trade in all kinds of merchandise. Even if there had been no financial troubles we consider that the market was a weak one for wool, because trade in manufactured goods for some years past has been a very unsatisfactory one. The mills that have made any money are the exception, and in numerous cases goods have been forced off at auction at ruinously low prices. Instead of looking anxiously abroad for supplies of wool a number of leading mills are preparing to stop work for the time being, because it is evident that more goods are produced than are wanted and forced sales at low prices must follow, unless the production is curtailed. We can see no indication of any improvement. It appears to us that wool must gradually decline as the new clip comes forward, and that early sales of new wool will be at the highest prices. The prospects ahead are not encouraging, and this will be no year for holding on.

Sales and prices for the week have been as follows:

Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces—The sales include 36,700 lbs XX at 36½@37c; 4000 lbs XX at 36c; 10,000 lbs XX at 35@36c; 10,000 lbs X at 36c; 11,800 lbs X and XX at 35@37c; and 1600 lbs medium at 35c ⅌ lb.

Michigan Fleeces—The sales include 15,000 lbs X at 34c; 40,000 lbs X at 32½c; 4500 lbs X at 32c; 5700 lbs No 1 at 35c; and 26,000 lbs medium Michigan and Ohio at 33½@36c ⅌ lb.

New Hampshire and Other Fleeces—The sales include 10,400 lbs fine New Hampshire on private terms; and 1000 lbs heavy X fleeces at 30c ⅌ lb.

Combing and Delaine Fleeces—The sales include 83,500 lbs combing and delaine at 36@37c; 7400 lbs unwashed combing at 25@28c; and 25,000 lbs Kentucky combing on private terms.

Territory Wool—The sales include 3000 lbs fine at 19c; and 12,000 lbs fine and 2000 lbs medium on private terms.

Texas Wool—The sales include 3000 lbs at 21½c; 8800 lbs at 20c; and 8000 lbs on private terms.

Oregon Wool—The sales include 16,000 lbs at 23@26c; 8000 lbs at 23@24c; 5000 lbs at 20@21c; 1000 lbs at 22c; and 42,500 lbs Eastern on private terms.

Unwashed and Unmerchantable Fleeces—The sales include 27,000 lbs fine at 25@26c; 700 lbs burry at 25c; 1400 lbs fat sheep at 22c; 3000 lbs fat sheep at 21@22c; 5000 lbs medium at 22@24c; 20,000 lbs fine at 20@22c; 7000 lbs fine at 24c; 20,000 lbs at 14@26c; 2300 lbs medium at 26c; 2000 lbs burry at 25c; and 1800 lbs fine at 22c ⅌ lb.

California Wool—The sales include 22,600 lbs spring at 15@20c; 105,000 lbs fall at 17@18, and 12,000 fall on private terms.

Pulled Wool—The sales include 30,000 lbs super at 30@39c; 11,000 lbs XX at 34@35c; 6300 lbs X at 32@34c; 800 lbs super at 32c; 2700 lbs fine super at 35@36; 1500 lbs super at 35c; 14,500 lbs super at 30@35c; 10,000 lbs X at 32c; 1500 lbs X at 30c; 14,500 lbs super and X at 25@30c; 5000 lbs super at 27c; 6200 lbs super at 32c; 20,400 lbs super at 30@35c; 12,000 lbs super at 25@30c; 900 lbs C super at 28c; 200 lbs No 1 at 15c; 5000 lbs low at 15@17c; 2000 lbs at 19c; and 5000 lbs California on private terms.

Scoured Wool—The sales include 13,000 lbs at 50@65c; 30,000 lbs at 50@60c; 22,000 lbs at 35@60c; 14,000 lbs at 35@66c; 4000 lbs at 35@50c; 16,000 lbs at 30@58c; 22,000 lbs at 33@45c; 10,000 lbs at 45@50c; 600 lbs at 40c; 1700 lbs at 30c; 1300 lbs at 28c; and 700 lbs at 36c ⅌ lb.

Tub Washed, Noils, &c.—The sales include 1200 lbs tub washed at 23c; 1500 lbs tub washed on private terms; 11,000 lbs Noils at 30@49c; 1700 lbs sorts at 25c; 3000 lbs sorts at 27c; 1000 lbs sorts at 16c; 4000 lbs sorts on private terms; and 26,500 lbs sundries at various prices.

Foreign Wool—The sales include 60,000 lbs Australia at 38@40c; 8500 lbs New Zealand at 39@40c; 4000 lbs New Zealand at 40c; 7500 lbs Australia at 37@38c; 231,000 lbs Montevideo at about 31c; 320,000 lbs Cordova carpet at about 16c; and 15,000 lbs Mediterranean carpet on private terms.—*Shipping List.*

### FISH MARKET.

**Gloucester**, May 19, 1884.—The market continues very dull for all kinds of fish products, and prices are comparatively low, particularly for old Grand and Western Bank. But very few old mackerel of the better grades remain in this market. There are a few old No 4s that are very slow of sale at any price. Quotations are as follows: Georges codfish $4 75@5 00 per qtl for large, and $3 00 for small; new Western Bank $4 00 and $3 00; old Grand and Western Bank, $2 50 and $2 00; shore do $4 25 and $3 50; English-cured $3 75 and $3 25 per qtl. Cusk $2 50; haddock $2 25, pollock $2 25, and hake $2 25 per qtl; smoked halibut 13c per lb; boneless and prepared fish 3½@8c per lb; scaled herring 14@18c per box; smoked alewives 90c per 100; Eastern round herring $3 00@4 75; Nova Scotia split do $5 50; Labrador do $5 50@6 00; new shore do $2 50@3 00; trout $15; pickled codfish $5 50; codfish tongues and sounds $11, and alewives $5 50 per bbl. Mackerel steady: No 1, $22@25 per bbl; extra $28@30; No 2, $15; No 3, $11@12, No 4 $3 00.

# Financial Matters.

SALES OF STOCK---CLOSING PRICES

Wednesday, May 21, 1884.

| | |
|---|---|
| U. S. Pacific 6s, 1895 | 120 |
| " 4½'s | 113 |
| " 4s | 121 |
| " 3s | 100 |
| Dist. of Columbia 3.65s | 112 |
| Atch., Top. & Santa Fe R. R. 1st mort. 7s | 122 |
| Eastern R. R. 6s | 110 |
| Fitchburg R. R. 5s | 112 |
| Hartford & Erie R. R. 7s | 15 |
| New York & New England R. R. 7s | 100 |
| New Mexico & So. Pacific R. R. 7s | 118 |
| Rutland R. R. 6s | 95 |
| Union Pacific R. R. 8s sinking fund | 104 |
| Boston Water Power Co | 2 |
| Boston Land Company | 5¼ |
| Boston Gas Light Co | 855 |
| Bell Telephone | 153 |
| Boston & Albany R. R. | 173 |
| Boston & Lowell R. R. | 115 |
| Boston & Maine R. R. | 162 |
| Boston & Providence R. R. | 171 |
| Cheshire R. R. pref. | 60 |
| Concord R. R. | 102 |
| Connecticut River R. R. | 170 |
| Eastern R. R. | 35 |
| Fitchburg R. R. | 118¼ |
| Manchester & Lawrence R. R. | 164 |
| Maine Central R. R. | 86 |
| Nashua & Lowell R. R. | 147 |
| New York & New England R. R. | 12½ |
| Northern R. R. | 112½ |
| Norwich & Worcester R. R. | 161 |
| Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R. | 14¾ |
| Old Colony R. R. | 144 |
| Portland, Saco & Portsmouth R. R. | 113 |
| Rutland, R. R. pref. | 19 |
| Union Pacific R. R. | 44 |
| Vermont & Canada R. R. | 20¼ |
| Vermont & Massachusetts R. R. | 131¼ |
| Worcester & Nashua R. R. | 58¼ |

**PURE** IS THE ABSOLUTE NECESSITY OF HEALTH. **BLOOD**

THE marvellous results of Hood's Sarsaparilla upon all humors and low conditions of the blood (as proven by the cures effected) prove it the best BLOOD MEDICINE. Such has been the success of this article at home that nearly every family in whole neighborhoods have been taking it at the same time. It eradicates scrofula, vitalizes and enriches the blood, thereby restoring and renovating the whole system. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures dyspepsia. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures biliousness. A peculiar point in Hood's Sarsaparilla is that it builds up and strengthens the system, while it eradicates disease, and as nature's great assistant proves itself invaluable as a protection from diseases that originate in changes of the seasons, of climate and of life.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

**SCROFULA.**

135 Howard Street, Lowell, Mass., Jan. [illegible]

Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co.: Gentlemen—I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in my family for scrofulous humor with wonderful success, and am happy to tell you that it is the best medicine we ever used. I do sincerely advise any one who is troubled with scrofula to give this valuable remedy a trial and assure them they will not be disappointed. Very truly yours,

(Coburn Shuttle Co.) C. C. Pickering.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood, [illegible], Lowell, Mass.

**INGRAIN CARPETING,**

KENSINGTON ART CARPET,
LOWELL THREE-PLY,
LOWELL TWO-PLY,
KEYSTONE TWO-PLY,
PLAIN EXTRA SUPER,
KIDDERMINSTERS,
ENGLISH WOOL DUTCH,
ENGLISH KALMUC,

—AT—

Very Low Prices.

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO.,
558 & 560 Washington St.,
BOSTON.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

13t10

THE
**COMMON SENSE**
**Fertilizer Man'f. Co.**
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common Sense Fertilizers,
AND DEALERS IN
Stable Manure,
Wood Ashes
Pure Ground Bone, &c.
Company Organized June 19, 1882.
Capital Stock, . . . $150,000.
DANIEL RUSSELL, President.
GEO. A. SAFFORD, Treasurer.
Office 42 Congress St., Room 5.

In again calling your attention to the abovementioned article, we present to all users of Fertilizers whether Farmer, Gardener or Florist, a Fertilizer best adapted to the needs of Plant Life and Growth, and which we claim will produce more Plant Food at the price, than any other Fertilizer in the market.

In proof of the above statements, we invite a perusal of the numerous testimonials, now printed in our pamphlet for 1884, from practical growers, who used our goods the past [illegible].

Pamphlets, containing price list and full directions, will be mailed free on application.

THE
Common Sense Fertilizer Man'f. Co.

13t9

**A Dangerous Case.**

* * * Rochester, June 1, 1882. "Ten Years ago I was attacked with the most Intense and deathly pains in my back and —Kidneys.

"Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain!

"Which made me delirious!

"From agony.

"It took three men to hold me on my bed at times!

"The doctors tried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose.

"Morphine and other opiates

"Had no effect!

"After two months I was given up to die!

"When my wife heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain.

"The second dose eased me so much that I slept for two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work, as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system that was ever known. I called the doctors again, and after several weeks, they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said. I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him and would cure me. I poohed at him, but he was so earnest I was induced to use them again. In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work lightly and kept on using the bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since. It also cured my wife, who had been so for years; and has kept her and my children, well and hearty with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these bitters are used. J. J. Berk, Ex-Supervisor.

"That poor invalid wife.
"Sister!
"Mother!
"Or daughter!
"Can be made the picture of health!
"with a few bottles of Hop Bitters!
"*Will you let them suffer?*" 4t18

KIDNEY-WORT

THE SURE CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES.

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I ever used." Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

"Kidney-Wort is always reliable." Dr. R. N. Clark, So. Hero, Vt.

"Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Ga.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

It cleanses the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

PRICE, $1.00 LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Burlington Vt.

KIDNEY-WORT

50 Satin finish Chromos, all bird, motto, landscape, seaview, etc., name on 10c. Premium with 3 packs. W. H. GREGORY, Sunderland, Vt.

# New England Farmer,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

DARLING & KEITH,

34 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.

ADVERTISING RATES.

*Advertisements, 1st insertion, 12 cts. per line.*
*Each subsequent insertion, 8 " " "*
*Business Notices, first " 15 " " "*
*Each subsequent " 12 " " "*
*Reading Matter Notices, . . . 50 " " "*

Advertisements must be sent in as early in the week as Tuesday, to secure insertion.

Advertisers are charged for the space occupied in solid nonpareil measure.

Transient advertising must be prepaid.

Cuts inserted without extra charge.

No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar.

Special terms for Probate and Farm Advertising.

☞ The above are *net* prices for all advertising less than $100 in amount.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

The following gentlemen, who are authorized Agents for the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, will canvass for subscribers and collections in the following Counties in New England:—

G. W. NYE, . . . . . . . . . FRANKLIN CO., MASS.
FREEMAN ROBBINS, . . . WASHINGTON, VT.
F. W. CHEEVER, . . . . . . WINDSOR CO., VT.
DAVID K. CHEEVER, . . . RUTLAND CO., VT.
M. P. RICHARDSON, . . . . WINDHAM CO., VT.
A. W. WINGATE, . . . . . SULLIVAN, HILLSBORO, and CHESHIRE COS., N. H.
LESTER BARNES, . . . . . MIDDLESEX CO., MS.
D. G. STEVENS, . . . . . . . YORK CO., ME.

Subscribers are requested to forward their subscriptions without waiting for the Agent to call. The date on their label will always show how far they have paid up.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

New subscribers who pay not less than one year *strictly in advance*, will also receive, in connection with the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, twelve consecutive monthly numbers of THE POULTRY POST, an elegantly illustrated, and thoroughly practical paper, devoted entirely to the poultry interest. *The Poultry Post* is not an advertising sheet, but a legitimate publication, containing in each issue twelve or more columns of just such practical information upon the breeding, rearing, feeding, housing, and marketing of poultry, as is needed by and useful to every farmer, and it will be furnished to new subscribers on the above terms, without further charge of any kind.

THE POULTRY POST will also be sent, on precisely the same terms, to our *old subscribers*. That is, any subscriber now upon our list, who pays for his FARMER *for one year in advance from the 1st of the current month*, will receive the twelve monthly numbers of the *Poultry Post*, without further charge. We are obliged to make this stipulation in order to have the subscriptions to both papers bear the same date, thus avoiding possible errors on our own books, or those of the *Poultry Post*.



## Farmers' Directory.

*The Business Houses whose cards appear in this column are among the best and most reliable in the city.*

PLANT BASKETS
By the hundred or thousand.

RUSSIA MATS, for tying Asparagus, &c.

ISAAC LOCKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
97, 99 and 101 F. H. Market,
And Basement 18, South Side, Boston.

*ESTABLISHED 1856.*
WM. F. BROOKS & CO.
Commission Merchants, and Wholesale Dealers in
FLOUR AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,
Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Beans, Pork, Lard, Poultry, Dried Apples, &c.
Country Consignments Solicited.
*28 Blackstone St., under New England House.*
WM. F. BROOKS. BOSTON. CHAS. O. BROOKS.

*INSURANCE.*

Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
CASH FUND, JANUARY 1, 1883, $482,451.87
Surplus over Re-Insurance, . . . . . . . . $271,818.40
Gain in Cash Fund the past year, . . . . . 22,268.97
Gain in Cash Surplus the past year, . . . . 18,309,66
AND EVERY LOSS PAID IN FULL.
Amount at risk, $26,117,877 00.
Total Liabilities, $190,632.57
Dividends paid on every Expiring Policy: 50 per cent. on 5 years, 30 per cent. on 4 years, and 20 per cent. on all others.
ISRAEL W. MUNROE, Pres't and Treas.
CHAS. A. HOWLAND, Sec'y 17


## General Intelligence.

PACKING EGGS.—Patent Compartment Cases, holding 30, 49 and 56 dozen, have come into general use for Shipping eggs. They save breakage, are easily handled, and do away with the necessity of using hay and straw packing, which, in warm weather affects the fresh flavor of the egg. Several improvements have lately been made in compartment cases, and they are now admitted to be superior in every respect to the old-fashioned large boxes or barrels. For long distances, where it is inconvenient to return packages, barrels, if well hooped, may be used. Not more than 60 or 70 dozen should be put into a barrel.

Fine cut straw or hay and clean oats are good materials for packing eggs, but chaff should never be used. The packing should be perfectly sweet and dry, as musty and damp material will impart a bad flavor to the eggs that come long distances. Place two or three inches of the material at the bottom of the package, then a layer of eggs with the ends toward the side of the package, but not touching the side by an inch or more, then put on several inches of packing, pressing down gently with a follower—remove all but an inch in depth of the packing and put in another layer of eggs in the same way as the first, taking care that the packing is pressed between the ends of the eggs and the side of the package, and so continue until the last layer is in, which should be covered with at least two inches of packing and an inch of hay, and the cover of the package pressed down closely. Eggs packed in this way can be transported long distances without injury. —*Shipping List.*

IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at the GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depot. 600 Elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

THE destruction of cattle in Franklin Parish, La., by the gnats has been terrible. In two wards, where a partial census has been taken, over 3200 horses, cattle and hogs have perished. Farmers are unable to make their crops, and have petitioned Congress to aid them. The gnats have also attacked human beings, causing blood poisoning.

SOLID COMFORT.—Every one likes to take solid comfort and it may be enjoyed by every one who keeps Kidney-Wort in the house and takes a few doses at the first symptoms of an attack of Malaria, Rheumatism, Biliousness, Jaundice or any affection of the Liver, Kidneys or Bowels. It is a purely vegetable compound of roots, leaves and berries known to have special value in kidney troubles. Added to these are remedies acting directly on the Liver and Bowels. It removes the cause of disease and fortifies the system against new attacks.

AN immigrant family comprising a husband, wife and fifteen children landed from the cars at Milwaukee the other day. The husband and wife each carried an infant in their arms, and were followed by the other thirteen children all joined together by a small rope attached to the arm of each one. They were bound for Minnesota, to settle on a farm. All were comfortably clothed, and the happy father seemed well supplied with money. The parents were apparently about 45 years of age.

A HIGH mandarin of China, in his letter of thanks to Dr. Ayer for having introduced Ayer's Pills into the Celestial Empire, called them "Sweet Curing Seeds"—a very appropriate name! They are sweet, they cure, and are, therefore, the most profitable "seeds" a sick man can invest in.

KRUPP, the great gun maker, has produced a new kind of powder, called the brown powder, which is very likely to supersede the ordinary black powder. It is stronger than the black powder, explodes only in a tightly closed space, burns slowly in the open air, and its smoke is much thinner than that of black powder.

A MAN suffering from debility and loss of appetite; he took two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, gained ten pounds, and got well.

MR. C. M. NEEL, a cotton planter in southeast Arkansas, has between 8000 and 9000 acres under cultivation.

THE IVERS & POND PIANO advertised in another column, is attaining an enviable reputation wherever it is introduced. Seventy of these instruments have been purchased and are in constant use at the New England Conservatory of Music. This endorsement alone is sufficient testimony to its admirable qualities.

AT a yearly meeting of Friends in Philadelphia it was ascertained through epistles that "in no instance was there a report of any Friend being engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicants."

HEADACHE.—There are various causes for headache, as derangement of the circulating system, of the digestive organs, of the nervous system, &c. Vegetine can be said to be a sure remedy for the many kinds of headache, as it acts directly upon the various causes of this complaint,—Nervousness, Indigestion, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Biliousness, &c. Try the Vegetine. You will never regret it.

WHALEBONE has become so scarce that a lot was recently sold in London at the rate of $12,250 per ton.

THE WOOL GROWERS' ADDRESS.

Following is the address of the National Convention of Wool Growers, unanimously adopted at Chicago on Tuesday:—

To the wool growers and sheep breeders of the United States:

*Gentlemen*—At the National Convention of the Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders of the United States, held in Chicago on the 19th of May, 1884, and which was attended by delegates from twenty States, a committee was appointed to draw up an address to the wool growers of the country for the purpose of arousing them to a proper realization of the necessity that exists for immediate and energetic action if they would revive the great industry in which they are engaged from its present depressed condition and from impending dangers of a still more serious nature. The undersigned, members of the committee, firmly believe that the existing sad condition of the interest you represent has been brought about largely, if not altogether, by adverse Congressional legislation, and that it will not again be prosperous until Congress shall reverse its action of the last session and restore the rates of duty to those which prevailed under the tariff of 1867, by which, for the first time in the industrial history of the country, equitable relations were established between duties on wool and those on woolen goods. It can be conclusively shown that the tariff act of that year gave to American producers of both wools and woolen goods steady markets and a secure expansion of production; and that through this expanded production it gave consumers cheaper wools and woolens than were ever before known in America, and brought the prices for all goods of ordinary wear and of many for fine and luxurious wear lower, or as low, as are known in Europe or elsewhere. The repeal of the tariff of 1867 on wool and woolens was not asked for, as has been alleged by the conservative business sentiment of the country, or by any considerable number of the American people. It was brought about wholly through the efforts of importers and others interested in securing in the United States a market for foreign wools, aided by a few parties who desired to make use of the foreign product as a whip with which to subdue the American market and menace American producers, upon whom they were necessarily compelled to rely for nine-tenths of the wool required in their business.

These combined influences, unpatriotic and un-American, led to the passage of the unwise, abortive and suicidal tariff act of 1883, to which, we firmly believe, may be attributed the present depressed condition of the wool industry. You have doubtless, gentlemen, heard much of late touching the soundness of the policy of putting "raw materials of manufacture," including wool, on the free list. We trust you will resent such propositions, whenever and wherever made, with the indignation which they greatly merit. Wool is the finished product of a million flock owners, who have, by years of intelligent and patient labor, and the expenditure of large sums of money, brought their product to the present high standard of excellence. To thus class it simply as "raw material," as something that has been produced almost without cost or the expenditure of time and labor, is an injustice against which we trust you will enter an effective protest. The arguments used in defence of the principle of protection apply at least as forcibly to wool as to any article in the tariff schedule. Growing wool is equal with the growing of of food and forests, and with the manufacture of iron and steel, the maintenance of a commercial marine and navy, of a national militia, a primary element of national defence in peace, the loss or neglect of which would derange our entire monetary system, and place the entire country in all its interests in a condition of industrial and colonial vassalage to foreign producers, equally fatal to the happiness, and unbecoming to the dignity and honor of a nation, whose annual increase in wealth is now three-fold that of any other nation, and whose population now gives it the second rank among civilized empires and the first among free, self-governing and enlightened peoples. The appeal finally declares that wool growers have a right to ask Congress for the restoration of a measure of protection, and concludes in the following terms:

"Finally, believing that desperate diseases require heroic remedies, we especially urge you to sustain at the polls for legislative offices only such candidates as are in favor of adequately protecting and encouraging the great interest of sheep husbandry by voting to restore the wool tariff of 1867, or rates in duties at least as protective as those embodied of that act."

THE EASTERN MAINE FAIR.—The second annual exhibition of the Eastern Maine Fair Association, will be held at Bangor, from the 9th to the 13th of September next, at Maplewood Park, off lower Main Street, within ten minutes walk of the centre of business in that city. During the past season the grounds have been greatly improved, by the erection of new buildings, and the improvement of those erected last year. Arrangements for the next fair are already in preparation, and it is believed that the new Society will manage, next fall, to go a little ahead of anything that Maine has ever seen in the line of agricultural exhibitions.

THE GREELY EXPEDITION.

Secretary Chandler has received a report from Lieut. Emory, commanding the Arctic steamer Bear, in which he says the ice conditions are considered favorable. If easterly gales have prevailed in the Arctic regions, as there is reason to believe, the ice will have set in motion to the sound sooner than usual. All the seal steamers report unusual quantities of ice off the straits of the Belle Isle and the northern coast of Labrador. Lieut. Emory stated his intention to pursue the following course: Take the middle passage of Davis straits, and when progress is obstructed by ice to skirt the edge until the Greenland coast is reached; thence along the edge of the foot ice to Disco and Upernavik. Upon arriving at Upernavik, if the ice conditions are favorable for the passage of Melville bay, it will be attempted at once. Lieut. Emory states that, in addition to the whalers Narwhal and Esquimaux, the Arctic and Polonia were to sail the following week for Cape York and the north waters, and that their departure two weeks earlier than was intended is due to the offering of the Greely reward. Several whalers have left Dundee for the same destination. All these vessels carry instructions for the relief of the Greely party. Their intentions are to communicate with Cape York, and should they rescue the Greely party to land them at Upernavik. They have no authority to go beyond Littleton island.

## The World Abroad.

SUMMARY OF LATEST FOREIGN DESPATCHES.

Great Britain.

A semi-official denial is made of the report that the government would dissolve Parliament in the case the lords reject the franchise bill. It is asserted that the cabinet is determined, should the lords reject the bill, to call an autumn session of Parliament, again pass the bill through the House of Commons, and so force its re-consideration upon the House of Lords.

With regard to the proposed Egyptian conference, Mr. Gladstone said on Monday in the House of Commons, that the government adhered to their position that the Egyptian law of liquidation should be the basis for the coming conference. France had asked for an explanation of England's position in regard to affairs in Egypt. Both governments were desirous of exchanging views. After reciprocally communicating their views, they will consult the other powers. At the earliest moment possible after this shall have been done, Parliament will be fully informed of the proceedings.

It is rumored that the Duke of Connaught is about to return to England. The climate of India does not agree with his constitution. He will be succeeded in the command at Meerut by General Graves.

Mr. Bradlaugh has written to Mr. Gladstone, protesting against the excessive amounts allowed in the commutation of the pensions to the heirs of the Duke of Marlborough and William Penn, and requesting permission to argue the matter before the lords of the treasury, as his mouth was gagged in Parliament.

Three cotton mills were destroyed by fire in Liverpool on Saturday, the property loss on which is estimated at £100,000.

The board of admiralty has telegraphed to the authorities at Chatham to prepare a muster roll of all the available marines. It is understood that the government has under consideration the question of dispatching strong drafts of marines to Egypt.

France.

A bill for the revision of the constitution will be the first measure submitted to the chamber of deputies. The bill provides for the enlargment of the senatorial constituency by the abolition of life senatorships. The proposed bill also provides that the chamber of deputies shall take final action with regard to the disbursement of public moneys, and that prayers at the opening of the session shall be abolished.

The ministry asks for a credit of 3,800,000 francs on account of the Tonquin expedition, and 4,000,000 francs on account of the expedition to Madagascar.

Germany.

The Bundesrath has adopted a bill to subsidize the trans-oceanic steamship lines. The government is authorized to grant private companies concessions for fifteen years to organize and maintain regular mail steamer services between Germany and ports of Eastern Asia and Australia.

Emperor William has accepted the resignation of Prince Bismarck from the presidency of the Prussian cabinet, and has appointed as his successor Herr von Boettischer, the Prussian minister of state and imperial minister of the interior.

Russia.

The majority of the Czarewitch was celebrated Sunday at St. Petersburg by various court and state ceremonies, and a fete to the people in the field of Mars. The streets of the city were thronged by enthusiastic masses. The Czar and Czarewitch drove through the crowd at midday in an open carriage and without escort. The populace loudly cheered them. The Czarewitch in the afternoon received deputations from all classes of the civil, military and provincial population. Special services of thanksgiving were held in all the churches. Prince William placed a wreath of immortelles upon the tomb of Alexander II.

Egypt.

The rebels bombarded Suakim on Monday, but were forced to retire by the approach of the British troops. The rebels have captured the government magazine at Abu Hamed, and virtually possess the town. They are advancing upon Korosko, and general alarm has been created. El Mahdi's emissaries continue to advance, and are welcomed everywhere. Admiral Hewett arrived at Adwar, April 26. The inhabitants at first refused to supply him with provisions, which conduct he attributed to the intrigue of the French and Greek consuls. King John sent an envoy to Hewett to smooth matters over, and promised to visit him in person soon.

General Items.

The scheme for a canal from the Atlantic ocean to the Mediterranean sea, converting the Iberian peninsula into an island, has been revived.

The Russian government intends to modify the custom duties in such a way as to encourage foreign trade.

Nearly two thousand buildings have been destroyed by fire at Bei Bazar, province of Angora, Asia Minor. Eleven persons were burned to death.

A TRAGIC EVENT.

A Father's Despair and Self-Inflicted Death. His Son's Final Rescue, Too Late to Save His Parent.

The graphic occurrence that is described below, is one of the most remarkable episodes in the domestic history of America. It is absolute truth which can readily be verified.

The inhabitants of the pleasant town of Cortland, N. Y., were shocked one morning by the announcement that Mr. Clinton Rindge, one of their most prominent citizens, had committed suicide. The news spread rapidly, and aroused the entire neighborhood where Mr. Rindge was so well and favorably known. At first it seemed impossible that any one so quiet and domestic could do so rash a deed, and the inquiry was heard on every side as to the cause. The facts as developed on investigation, proved to be as follows:

Mr. Rindge was domestic in his tastes, and took the greatest enjoyment in the society of his children, and pride in their development. And indeed, he had good reason to be proud, for they gave promise of long lives of success and usefulness. But an evil day came. His youngest son, William, began to show signs of an early decay. He felt unusually tired each day, and would sometimes sleep the entire afternoon, if permitted to do so. His head pained him, not acutely, but with a dull, heavy feeling. There was a sinking sensation at the pit of his stomach. He lost all relish for food, and much of his interest for things about him. He tried manfully to overcome these feelings, but they seemed stronger than his will. He began to lose flesh rapidly. The father became alarmed and consulted physicians as to the cause of his son's illness, but they were unable to explain. Finally severe sores broke out on his arms, and he was taken to Buffalo where a painful operation was performed, resulting in the loss of much blood, but affording little relief. The young man returned home and a council of physicians was called. After an exhaustive examination they declared there was no hope of final recovery, and that he must die within a very few days. To describe the agony which this announcement caused the father, would be impossible. His mind failed to grasp its full meaning at first; then finally seemed to comprehend it, but the load was too great. In an agony of frenzy he seized a knife and took his own life, preferring death rather than to survive his idolized son. At that time William Rindge was too weak to know what was transpiring. His face had turned black, his breath ceased entirely at times, and his friends waited for his death believing that the fiend, Bright's disease of the kidneys, from which he was suffering, could not be removed. In this supreme moment William's sister came forward and declared she would make a final attempt to save her brother. The doctors interposed, assuring her it was useless, and that she would only hasten the end by the means she proposed to employ. But she was firm, and putting all back, approached her brother's side and administered a remedy which she fortunately had on hand. Within an hour he seemed more easy, and before the day was over he showed signs of decided improvement. These favorable signs continued, and to-day Wm. B. Rindge is well, having been virtually raised from the dead through the marvelous power of Warner's Safe Cure, as can be readily verified by any citizen of Cortland.

Any one who reflects upon the facts above described, must have a feeling of sadness. The father, dead by his own hand, supposing his son's recovery to be impossible; the son restored to health to mourn the loss of his father, and the agonized relatives with a memory of sadness to forever darken their lives. Had Clinton Rindge known that his son could recover, he would to-day be alive and happy, but the facts which turned his brain, and caused him to commit suicide, were such as any one would accept as true.

However sad this case may be, the truth remains that thousands of people are at this moment in as great actual peril as William Rindge, and in as great danger of causing misery if not death to their friends. Liver and kidney diseases are become the most common and most dangerous of all modern complaints. They are the most deceptive in their beginnings and horrible in their final stages. They are far more deceptive than Consumption, and can rarely be detected even by skillful physicians, unless a microscopic analysis be resorted to, and few doctors understand how to do this. Their slightest approach, or possibility of approach, should strike terror to the one who is threatened, as well as to all his or her friends. These diseases have no distinct symptoms, but come in the form of lassitude, loss of appetite, aching muscles and joints, dull headaches, pains in the back, stomach and chest, sour stomach, recurring signs of cold, irregular pulsations of the heart, and frequent dizziness. If neglected, these symptoms are certain to run into chronic kidney and liver, or Bright's disease, from which there is sure to be a great amount of agony, and only one means of escape, which is by the use of Warner's Safe Cure. The importance of taking this great remedy upon the slightest appearance of any of the above symptoms cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of all readers who desire to escape death and pain and prolong life with all its pleasures and blessings.

## Business Notices.


Humor in Stomach

Causes much sickness attributed to dyspepsia, chronic diarrhœa, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured numerous cases having all the peculiarities of these complaints. Other cures effected afford the best proof of the wonderful curative power of

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

which secures the confidence of the people. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.


## Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In Quincy, May 12, by Rev. H. E. Cotton, Mr. Chas. H. Bellows to Miss Harriet A. Curtis.

In Medford, May 14, by Rev. H. C. DeLong, Mr. Daniel N. Howard to Miss Fannie G. Waterman.

In Lincoln, May 11, by Rev. H. J. Richardson, Mr. Horace G. Paine of Concord to Miss Harriet L. Hutchinson of Boston.

In Sharon, May 14, by the Rev. C. H. Learoyd, James E. Greensmith of Taunton to Mary Ella Mann of Sharon.

In Concord, Mass., May 8, by Rev. Grindall Reynolds, assisted by Rev. Benjamin R. Bulkley, Mr. Franklin D. Barker of South Acton to Miss Lou Derby of Concord.

In Lynnfield, May 15, by the Rev. Harry L. Brickett, Albert Mansfield to Anna P. Gerry, both of Lynnfield.

DIED.

In Fall River, May 10, Andrew Manchester, aged 71 years.

In Athol, May 10, Mrs. Nancy, widow of the late David Bryant, 84 yrs. 6 mos.

In Fairhaven, May 11, Miss Sally E. Millet, 71 years, 3 mos.

In Malden, May 11, Horatio Hall, aged 82 yrs.

In Wayland, May 11, Mrs. Sarah N. Thayer, 82 yrs. 5 mos.

In Salisbury, Mass., May 12, Stephen Woodman, aged 72 years.

In Cliftondale, May 12, Charles Milton Bond, aged 86 years.

In Lexington, May 12, Adeline R., wife of James Parker, 72 yrs. 4 mos.

In Andover, May 13, James K. Cooke, 74 years, 7 mos.

In Chelsea, May 14, Lydia A. Taylor, widow of Hosea R. Taylor, 77 yrs. 7 mos.

In Winthrop, May 14, Mrs. N. M. B. Holmes, aged 72 yrs.

In Cambridgeport, May 14, William W. Dennis aged 76 years.

In Milton, May 14, James Breck, 77 yrs. 2 mos.

In Lynn, May 15, Mr. James Flint, 70 yrs. 1 mo.

In Somerville, May 15, Lemuel Gulliver, 77 yrs. 10 mos.

In Framingham, May 16, Rev. James Augustus Kendall, 80 yrs. 6 mos.

In Malden, May 17, Mrs. Hannah Haven, widow of the late Gilbert Haven, aged 66 yrs.

In Saco, Me., May 7, Mrs. Hannah C. Cleaves, aged 80 years.

At Rutland, Vt., T. O. Gibson 74 years.

In Ipswich, May 18, Charles B. Smith, aged 90 years, 9 mos.

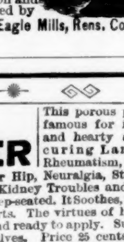
## New Advertisements.

CIDER.

BOOMER & BOSCHERT Presses, Graters, Elevators, Boilers, Engines, Shafting Pullies, &c. Maignens' Patent Filter, Rapid, for Cider and Sugars. Address

O. F. BOOMER,

26t17 47 Brookline Ave., Boston, Mass.



☞ THE FAVORITE POTATO BUG EXTERMINATOR

Is the best and most satisfactory Machine in use for dusting poisons mixed with plaster, etc., on Potato vines.

SAVES TIME, LABOR, and MATERIAL

The detestible Potato Bug it DESTROYS Safely, Quickly, Effectually

PRICE $1.50

*Liberal terms to agents & dealers*

Write for full description and terms. Manufactured by

J. S. EDDY & SONS, Eagle Mills, Rens. Co., N. Y

4t20

HOP PLASTER

This porous plaster is famous for its quick and hearty action in curing Lame Back, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Crick in the Back, Side or Hip, Neuralgia, Stiff Joints and Muscles, Sore Chest, Kidney Troubles and all pains or aches either local or deep-seated. It Soothes, Strengthens and Stimulates the parts. The virtues of hops combined with gums—clean and ready to apply. Superior to liniments, lotions and salves. Price 25 cents or 5 for $1.00. Sold by druggists and country stores. Mailed on receipt of price. *Hop Plaster Company*, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

A GREAT SUCCESS

☞ The best family pill made—Hawley's Stomach and Liver Pills. 25c. Pleasant in action and easy to take.

IVERS & POND PIANOS ON EASY PAYMENTS

Send for Catalogues and Circulars fully describing our pianos, what we claim for them and the advantages of our system of **Furnishing Pianos on Easy Payments.**

We can give customers in any part of **New England** from one to three years to complete payments. Small cash payment before piano is delivered and balance monthly or quarterly till entire amount is paid. All who are not prepared to pay cash are invited to look into our system of **EASY PAYMENTS.**

**Seventy Ivers & Pond Pianos** purchased and in daily use at **New England Conservatory** and indorsed by the Eminent **Dr. Tourjee.**

For full information, address **IVERS & POND PIANO CO.**, 597 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

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HARNESS THE WIND NEW MANVEL OLD RELIABLE STOVER.

We make both. 12 years making Wind Mills a specialty, with our trained mechanics, enable us to take water from well or spring and deliver it to any desired point. Write, stating nature of work, to Branch Office, 38 S. Market St., BOSTON. B. S. WILLIAMS & CO., Kalamazoo, Mich.

26t21

"PRATT'S BOIL AND CARBUNCLE SPECIFIC"

is *no common salve.* The most experienced Pharmacists, who have examined its *formula*, say it is superior to anything in all their experience for BOILS, and no doubt equally so for CARBUNCLES.

$1.00 a box, postpaid by mail, if you cannot get otherwise. TALCOTT, FRISBIE & CO., Agents, Hartford, Conn. Sold by Druggists. 4

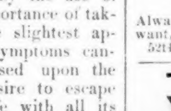
SPRINGFIELD HAY RAKE

The only successful SELF DUMP RAKE.

Any boy can operate it.

Simple in principle and perfect in construction. It has been on the market for three years, and has been thoroughly tested. Every rake warranted. Illustrated Circulars free. Address the

SPRINGFIELD MAN'F'G CO., Springfield, Ohio.



MORE'S PYRAMIDAL STRAINER!

Will not CLOG.

The most **perfect Milk Strainer** ever offered to Dairymen. *Cleans Milk perfectly and rapidly.* Adapted to all and every use for which a Milk Strainer is required. Has **finer** strainer cloth than can be used with any other Strainer. Send for circulars to sole mfrs

MOSELEY & STODDARD M'F'G. CO., Poultney, Vt.

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FARM REGISTRY. Owners of farms can register them for sale or to let, for one dollar, until sold. This is the only charge made for selling or letting property. Mail us a description of your farm, with price and terms, enclosing one dollar, when a receipt will be mailed to you. Parties in pursuit of a farm will find lists of the same by calling at the FARM REGISTRY of CLIFTON & CO., No. 13 Temple Place, Boston, Mass. 52t48


## Real Estate---Stock.

Administrator's Sale of

REAL ESTATE.

BY LICENSE OF THE PROBATE Court for the County of Middlesex, will be sold on the premises hereinafter described, on Tuesday, the third day of June, 1884, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following Real Estate of Samuel Kelley late of North Reading, in said County, deceased: a lot of tillage and wood land containing by estimation, about four acres, and bounded on the southerly side by land formerly of Sewell Flint; on the westerly side by the land of said Sewell Flint; on the northerly side by land formerly of Obed McIntire, and on the other side by the road called Marblehead street.

JOSEPH D. GOWING, Administrator.

No. Reading, May 13, 1884. 3t20


HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

COWS, HEIFERS AND CALVES FOR Sale by GEO. F. WILLIAMS, Fitchburg, Mass.

7t19

Pure Poland China Hogs.

BEST OF ALL BREEDS, FATTEN AT any age, attain great weight. A few very choice August pigs for sale; will weigh from 150 to 200 lbs. A few Spring Pigs, sired by "Tom Corwin, 2d."

Pedigrees furnished. All stock eligible to Ohio Poland China Record. Reduced rates by express.

Write for prices, &c. S. B. AUSTIN, Van Wert, Ohio.

13t12

Pure Bred Berkshire Swine,
High Grade Yorkshire Swine,
Ayrshire and Holstein Cattle,

Always on hand and for sale. Write for what you want, or visit the farm. CHAS. W. WOLCOTT, Readville, Mass.

52t49

RED RIVER VALLEY LANDS

A FARM

$80 DOWN $66 67 IN SIX ANNUAL PAYMENTS 7 Pr. CENT INTEREST WILL BUY 160 ACRES.

A SPECIAL OFFER To Actual Settlers open only between the 1st day of March and the 31st day of Dec., 1884.

The lands included in this offer are the most productive and considering locality, the cheapest of any unoccupied lands in the United States now open for sale. First applicants will have first chance. Homeseekers "catch on."

☞ For Maps, Illustrated Papers

FOR $3 Pr. ACRE

SALES WILL BE MADE IN LOTS OF NOT LESS THAN 160 ACRES NOR MORE THAN 320 ACRES. THE TERMS ARE BETTER THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

and other information regarding these lands,

Write to J. B. POWER, Land and Immigration Commissioner, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R'y, ST. PAUL, MINN.

16t20


## Legal Notices.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES DAVIS, late of Hopkinton, in the County of Merrimack, and State of New Hampshire, deceased, Greeting: Whereas, LUCRETIA A. DAVIS, appointed executrix of the will of said deceased, by the Probate Court for the County of Merrimack, in the State of New Hampshire, has presented to said Court her petition representing that as such executrix she is entitled to certain personal property therein specified and situated in said County of Middlesex, and praying that she may be licensed to sell, transfer, and convey, at public or private sale, and on such terms, and to such person or persons, as she shall think fit,—or to receive and otherwise dispose of,—said personal estate; You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same. And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, a newspaper printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, at least before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this fifteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

3t21 J. H. TYLER, Register

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To the next of Kin, Creditors, and all other persons interested in the Estate of JOHN FLAHERTY, late of Arlington, in said County, deceased, intestate: Whereas, application has been made to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to CHARLES W. BASTINE, of Arlington, in the County of Middlesex; You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of June next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same. And the said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this nineteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

3t21 J. H. TYLER, Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To the Heirs-at-Law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of JOSEPH WHITE, late of Concord, in said County, deceased, Greeting: Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by GEORGE HEYWOOD of Concord, who prays that letters of administration with the will annexed, may be issued to him, the executrix named in said will having deceased; You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the first Tuesday of June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same. And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE WHITE, Esquire, acting Judge of said Court, for the case, this tenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

3w20 J. H. TYLER, Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES E. KILBURN, late of Shirley, in said County, deceased, Greeting: Whereas, CYRUS A. KILBURN, the Administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased; You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Cambridge, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of May instant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed. And said administrator is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, a newspaper printed at Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

3t19 J. H. TYLER, Register.


CORN ON GREENSWARD, WITH STOCKBRIDGE.

For the general farmer, we believe that the best kind of land on which to grow corn is greensward, and it may be turned over just before applying the corn, thoroughly pulverizing the surface to a depth of two or three inches with a wheel harrow. The Greensward not only furnishes considerable plant food, but serves to underdrain the crop, and if the land happens to be a moist piece, this is very important in an average year of rain. After the soil has been thoroughly pulverized, then a special Fertilizer like the Stockbridge Corn Manure should be applied. It is better to use Fertilizer than stable Manure on Greensward, for it is more easily worked in and quite as sure of producing a crop, and the manure which is saved can be used for laying down grass land in the fall. The corn crop, in one way, is never a failure; it may partially fail as to grain, but there is always more or less fodder which in part pays for the labor and fertilizer. If the potato or squash crop fails, there is no fodder to make up for the loss.

BOWKER FERTILIZER CO., Boston and New York.

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**For nearly a quarter of a century, Bradley's Superphosphate has maintained its reputation as the best in the market.** Based upon no vague, theoretical principles, it is not an *experimental* fertilizer, of variable composition and fluctuating value, but a **thoroughly practical and reliable manure, of uniform quality, condition** and **value.** It contains *all the elements of plant-food* in the most nutritious forms, derived from the best materials, and combined in proportions proven by **an actual experience of 23 years to best constitute A Well-balanced Complete Manure, for general use on all crops, either with or without barn-yard manure.**

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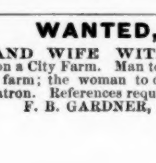


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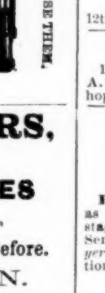


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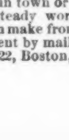

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**Bates' Consumption Pills** are acknowledged as a *positive cure* for Consumption and Catarrh in all stages. Physicians use them in their practice secretly. Send for pamphlet of home cures of *Ministers, Lawyers, Doctors, Business Men*, in fact, people in all stations of life.

From Deacon A. P. Nash.

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My daughter was troubled with Catarrh for a number of years, finally it settled on her lungs. She became alarmed and applied to an eminent physician, who examined her, and said her lungs were very badly diseased. She had to keep her bed nearly all the time; she could find nothing to help her. I procured some of **Bates' Consumption Pills.** She took them, and commenced to improve. She is now in good health, and has been for some time. I am acquainted with many people who have been saved by these **Pills**, after being pronounced in the last stages of Consumption by the best doctors in Boston. I would advise all afflicted to use the **Pills.**

Truly yours, ABNER P. NASH.

From a Minister.

*Pembroke, Mass., Sept. 27, 1883.*

I believe **Bates' Consumption Pills** a great blessing to Consumptives as I can truly testify.

REV. CHASE TAYLOR.

*North Weymouth, Mass., July 1, 1883.*

I have had serious trouble with Catarrh in the head, throat, and lungs for several years. I have found **Bates' Consumption Pills** the best remedy; and would recommend them to all who have Catarrh, Throat, or Lung trouble.

Yours truly, I. D. WILDES.

Head Chorister, First Congregational Church.

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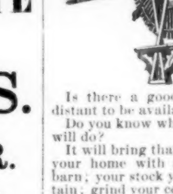


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Are you obliged to go a long distance for water at such times, for stock and domestic use?

Is your present water supply pure and of sufficient quantity for all needs? If not,

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It will bring that spring right to your door, furnish your home with an abundance of water; supply your barn; your stock yard; your greenhouse, or your fountain; grind your corn; in short, make itself such a necessity from its first day of labor, that it will cause you to wonder why you have worked so hard in the past for the comforts and necessities now brought to you by the combined and simple forces of WIND (a power that costs you nothing) and a **"STOVER" WINDMILL.** Catalogue free.

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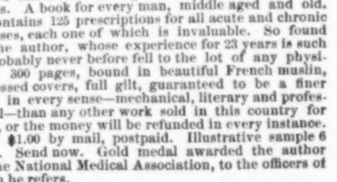


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This book should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all. —*London Lancet.*

There is no member of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—*Argonaut.*

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## Poetry.

From London Society.

### A SONG OF TIME.

How worn a theme is that of time!
Then why do I begin to rhyme
Upon it now?

Because tonight the air is filled
With voices that will not be stilled—
They will not cease.

And always sing the same refrain
Of Time that ne'er will come again.
Of Time that flies.

Of all that Time sweeps in his flight
The voices sing to me tonight.
Time cures all care.

That is what I would fain believe,
My heart therewith I do deceive
With faith in Time.

O voices singing, be you mute,
You touch a chord on my heart's lute
But seldom played;

Yet filling all the air around
With a sweet, melancholy sound,
A song of Time!

Of Time that was, of days so fair
When all was young, and love was there—
Long days ago!

Be still! be still! that sad refrain!
I dare not listen once again
To that same song!

Maybe I hold those days too high,
And yield them far too oft a sigh,
Those days long since!

Yet, as they were the fairest yet
Of all my days, then why forget
That happy time?

Though if it still should be my fate
To live yet happier days, the date
Of that sweet time

I'll bury, then, within the grave
Which holds all things forgotten, save
The present time.

Nor heed a voice which whispers low,
"The sweetest song is that you know
Of long ago."

So with the voices in the air
I mingled mine, and, lo, was there
A song of Time!

## The Story Teller.

### ANTHONY MARSHALL'S DAUGHTER.

BY ANTOINETTE VAN HOESEN.

At the intersection of an alley and an obscure street, in an outlying portion of one of our great cities, stood a low frame house. A narrow walk extended along the alley from the street to the side door of this house, above which, hung on a frame, swinging and creaking in the high March wind, a sign, upon which could be read from the street,

ANTHONY MARSHALL, SHOEMAKER.

In smaller letters beneath was announced the fact that repairing was neatly and promptly done. The repairing was really Anthony Marshall's business. He had taken up the trade of a shoemaker late in life, and he had never risen in it above mending what others made.

In one corner of the small room which was his shop, stood a little old-fashioned melodeon. On one side of the melodeon were two violins. On the other a violoncello and a large improvised rack which was full of worn music. On the wall above these was an excellent old engraving of Beethoven. Beneath this was a large-sized daguerreotype in a home-made frame of cones, representing, when you were in just the right light, a young girl of perhaps twelve years, with a broad, full brow, great, questioning, velvety eyes, a wide, smiling, joyous mouth, and a firm, square little chin, softened by just the suggestion of a dimple. Suspended from the same hook which held this portrait hung a girl's hat, battered and worn, the broad band of which still held a large, faded red rose, and a bunch of withered green leaves.

Between where the instruments stood and a door leading into the front part of the house, was a small bench for light carpentering. On the other side of the door was an open cupboard of shelves, containing piles of newspapers, a strap such as newsboys use in carrying their packages securely from the newspaper offices to their "beats," several piles of unopened boxes of shoe blacking, two shoe brushes, and four triangles on a shelf by themselves, ranged along neatly in the order of their different sizes.

Near the one window, which looked out on the alley to the south, and through the small, uncurtained panes of which the sun was streaming, sat Anthony Marshall on the round leathern seat of his shoemaker's bench.

"'When oth—er lips and oth—er hearts'"—sang Anthony Marshall.

"Rat—tat—tat—tat—tat—tat!" rang his broad little hammer.

"'Their tales—of love'"—

"Rat—tat!" went the hammer.

"'Shall tell.'"

The old man laid the hammer on the bench at his side, pushed his spectacles upon his bald head, and bent over the boy's coarse shoe he was half-soling, with the peculiar close gaze of the near-sighted. Taking up his thin, sharp knife, he proceeded to trim off the battered heads of the pegs; while, with his under lip closed tightly over the upper, he hummed through to its close the air which he had begun while he was driving home the pegs.

His voice was a trifle thin, and had the occasional quaver peculiar to old age; but there was in the undertone singing and humming of "And you'll remember me," a fine touch of finish and expression; while now and again there was a note so pure, so sweet, so thrilling, that the moulting canary in the little cage hanging in the sun, stopped the dainty arrangement of its feathers, and with smoothed plumage and swelling throat, gave forth little trills in emulation.

An irregular, hurrying step turned from the street down the little walk along the alley. The shop door was opened quickly, but quietly, and the old shoemaker raised a surprised, questioning face to greet a lad, who, with an eager, out-of-breath, "Oh, Uncle Tony!" thrust himself with a sidelong jerk into the room. The boy was lame and misshapen.

The old man raised his finger, with a warning glance toward the inner door.

The lad's bright face fell a little, as he asked:

"Is she very 'particular' to-day, Uncle Tony?"

"*Rather* 'particular,' Tim," he said, with a side turn of his head. "But why are you at home?"

"Such luck! such news, Uncle Tony!"

A cold, gray color swept over the old man's face. With drawn brow and lips, and anxious eyes, he started up, overturning in his agitation, the clamps, with a great crash; and, dropping the shoe he was mending, he exclaimed, as he reached both of his poor old hands toward the daguerreotype:

"Tim! Tim! have you found—found her? Heard anything of Sara, Tim?"

All of the bright light faded from the boy's face, as he shook his head slowly, and said, sadly:

"Not *that*, Uncle Tony; not so good as that! But then, Uncle Tony, my news is real good—common good, you know. And you couldn't guess what it is in a year!"

The old man slowly set the clamps in their place by the bench, picked up the shoe and the stick of blacking with which he was finishing the edge of the sole, and then he sat down.

He looked at Tim. The boy's disappointed face touched his sensitive, gentle heart, and he at once assumed a look of interested inquiry, though his face was still very pale.

"Well, Tim, if I can't guess, tell me."

Tim hitched himself into a chair, and began to tell his news.

"Well, you know, Uncle Tony, how we was talkin' yesterday about the op'rer, and about the time when you used to play in the orchestrer at that Lane Theatre in London?"

"Yes, Tim, in the orchestra at Drury Lane Theatre."

"That's it! Well, this mornin' after I had sold out, I was just a-wishin' and a-wishin' that I could get twenty shines to do, as I did last year, so we could go ag'in, for, oh, it was jest Heavenly! and I was a-standin' before the main entrance of the Grand Hotel, and a-thinkin' about that op'rer we went to last year, and a-whistlin' the theme you learned me, and we play together, when two awful swell gentlemen came along, one of 'em with his boots all splashed. I said to him:

"'Have a shine, sir? You need it.'

"He put his boot on the box, and said: 'Where did you learn what you were just now whistlin', my lad?' 'I heard it at the op'rer last year, and Uncle Tony learned me to play it.' Then he says, 'Is your Uncle a musician?' Says I, 'You jest bet he is!' 'Where does he play?' says he; and I told him you played at home. 'At home!' said the gentleman, raising his eyebrows this way"—and Tim opened his handsome brown eyes, and raised his fine, straight brows as high as possible.

"'Isn't he a professional musician?' 'I guess he is,' I said, 'but he mends shoes, now, and we play evenin's. I live with him.' 'Um-m!' said the gentleman. 'So your uncle plays Wagner's music and mends shoes, does he?' Then he turned to the other gentleman, and said: 'There is another phase of American life for your book, Patton.'

"Then, do you know, Uncle Tony, he put up his other boot, and, bending his head with a queer kind of a smile, said: 'And do you anticipate going to the op'rer this year?' 'If I can get shines enough for the tickets in the "loft" for Uncle Tony and me,' said I. 'Oh—ho! so *you* furnish your Uncle Tony with op'rer tickets, do you?' said he. 'Yes: Miss Marshall won't let Uncle Tony spend any money for 'em.' 'And who might Miss Marshall be?' 'Why, Uncle Tony's wife, of course.' 'Isn't she your aunt?' 'No; nor Uncle Tony ain't my right uncle. He found me asleep in a packin'-box seven years ago.' 'Well, well, well! here is a combination! I suppose you would like to go to the op'rer, even though this adopted uncle of yours—the musical cobbler—should stay at home?' 'No, I wouldn't,' said I. 'It wouldn't be the same without Uncle Tony.'"

At this point Uncle Tony brushed his hand across his eyes, and blowed his nose vigorously.

"'Well,' said the gentleman, 'come in to the desk a moment, and we will see what we can do.' We went in, and he wrote on a piece of paper, put it in an envelope, and told me to go over to Carton's Theatre and give it to the man at the ticket office. I did, and here, Uncle Tony, is two—season—tickets!" And Tim took them triumphantly from his pocket, and handed them to the old man, who, bringing them close to his near-sighted eyes, exclaimed:

"Why, Tim, they are for the dress circle, as sure as you live!"

The door of the inner room opened with an emphatic click, and a large woman, with a broad, round face, small features, and beady, black eyes, came in, treading with such weight that the triangles in the cupboard set up a vigorous chiming. Her expression plainly told that she believed herself to be a martyr, and that no one could know what *she* suffered. She seated herself in a rocking-chair, and fetched a heavy sigh.

Tim turned his cap round uneasily, Uncle Tony gave an apologetic cough, and then he asked:

"Do you feel any better, 'mother'?"

"Nobody cares whether I do or not!" was "mother's" ungracious response, as she leaned her head on her hand, and swayed back and forth ominously.

Uncle Tony coughed again, and said, gently:

"Now, don't 'mother!' Tim and I do care a great deal about how you feel."

"I should think you did by the noise you keep up when I am trying to get a little rest!"

"I did upset the clamps, but I really did not mean to."

"Mother" was unappeased, and continued to rock and sigh. Tim shifted uneasily, and Uncle Tony bent over his shoe very industriously.

As the continued silence gave "mother" no further opportunity to say anything unpleasant, she raised her head, and, turning toward Tim, said, severely:

"Timothy, this is a strange time in the day for you to come home. I should certainly think that a boy who needs as much as you are always a-needin', ought to put in his time a-pickin' up what he could."

Tim looked furtively toward Uncle Tony, who came to his assistance.

"Tim had great luck, to-day, 'mother,' and came home to let us know about it."

It would have been too much condescension on the part of "mother," to have appeared at all interested, but, under the influence of awakened curiosity, she ceased to be aggressive, and Tim was emboldened to relate, briefly, how he had obtained the season opera tickets. Knowing that "mother's" one standard of all earthly good was money, Tim, in an evil moment, and to make his story impressive, declared that his tickets were worth forty-eight dollars, and would fetch as much as thirty dollars, he knew.

"Mother's" interest began to kindle, and in a tone of superior wisdom and commanding suggestion, she said:

"Now, Timothy, you have a chance to make something worth while. You just advertise in the papers that you will sell them tickets. If you can get more than thirty dollars, just do it, and it will be a nice nest-egg for a real little fortune. I will help you take care of it, Timothy."

Tim saw his error too late. He grew red, and stammered:

"But the gentleman gave 'em to me for Uncle Tony and me to use. I guess he is the op'rer boss, and he wouldn't like to have me sell 'em."

"Well," said "mother," bridling, "I don't s'pose a gentleman such as the one you told us about, gives Injun presents to take 'em back again, do you?"

"No-o," said Tim; "but if he had a-wanted 'em sold, he'd a-sold 'em himself."

"Timothy, now when you have the chance to get a chunk of money, it is flying in the face of Providence not to do it. What if you was to be sick? What would you do then? If you get a little money together and just put it out to interest, the interest is a-goin' on night and day, day and night. Your money is a-earnin' for you while you are sleepin'. You just go and put in the advertisement."

Tim, in common with a great many people, felt what he found it quite impossible for him to express. He was no match for Mrs. Marshall on the subject of selling the tickets, though, aside from his great longing to go to the opera, he felt it would be a mean act to sell them. He twirled his cap round and round, and looked furtively, anxiously, toward Uncle Tony.

Perhaps three times during the fifteen years that Anthony Marshall had lived with his second wife, he had quietly, firmly, and successfully asserted himself in direct opposition to her will. On these rare occasions he had done this to vindicate some nice point of subtle honor, or delicacy of feeling, for Anthony Marshall was a born gentleman.

Now he raised his head slowly, and spoke with a shade more precision and distinctness than usual.

"Mi-ran-da! Tim must not sell the tickets. It would not be honorable. Tim and I will go to the opera and use them, as the gentleman who gave them to him expected we should."

Mrs. Marshall recognized in the tone and manner that this decision was final. She was not a stupid woman. She therefore arose, and with a look of lofty, commiserating disdain, remarked:

"Some people ought to be born with two silver spoons in their mouths."

Then she marched out of the shop, her crinoline-distended skirts mowing down a wide swath of small movables as she went.

When the door had slammed behind her, Tim, in silence, hastily ate the lunch of bread and meat which he had taken with him in the morning. Then taking one of the triangles from the cupboard and his box from the floor, he put his hand on the latch and turned with a hesitating:

"Well, Uncle Tony?"

"It will take an hour to walk it, Tim. We will start at seven o'clock. Goodby, my boy, and good luck!" said Uncle Tony, wrapping up the shoe he had finished.

* * * * * * *

The gale which had been blowing all day had fallen with the setting of the sun, to a low, cold, crisp wind. Here and there the dingy white of the half-melted snow sparkled with the gathering frost, in the light of the large moon. Up and down the streets of the great, grimy, hurrying, never-silent city, the trailing robes of pale white light and shadow made all things dimly beautiful. Down the streets, now in light, now in shadow, Tim and Uncle Tony went silently on their way, Uncle Tony taking a queer little back step at regular intervals, to keep himself in pace with Tim's halting gait.

"Uncle Tony," said Tim, looking up into the old man's face, "wo—would you mind telling me how it all happened?"

The old man hesitated a moment, and then said:

"Tim, I will tell you; but I must begin pretty well back, or you wouldn't understand it.

"You see, Tim, my father was a musician by profession. He had great musical talent, and a touch of genius, just enough to make him ambitious, and he was never very successful. He wanted me to keep away from the music, but, Tim, I couldn't do it. And I tell you," said the old man, growing quite emphatic, "I could play marvellously well in those early days, for one who was not a genius.

"You remember I told you that I played in the orchestra at Drury Lane Theatre. Well, the great folks liked my playing, and some of them sent for me to come up to West End almost every night, after I was through at the theatre. It was in that way that I became acquainted with Adelaide, Sir William Norton's only daughter."

Uncle Tony's tone had been growing lower and lower, and now, with bent head, he walked on in silence until Tim said, softly:

"Wh—where is Adelaide now, Uncle Tony?"

"Ah," said the old man, raising his head, and lifting his rusty silk hat reverently, "she's an angel, Tim; an angel with God these many years."

A few moments, and he went on huskily:

"After a time, Tim, we stole away and were married. There never was a lovelier being, Tim, than she was." The old man sighed heavily and went on in silence until Tim said:

"Was she ever in America, Uncle Tony?"

"Yes," said he, rousing himself. "Yes. When Sara was born, Adelaide called her Sara for her dead mother. When her father heard of it he wrote her. This was the letter, Tim. I remember every word of it: 'You have insulted your lady mother's sainted memory by calling Anthony Marshall's daughter by her name. I will never look upon your face again, nor hear from you, if I can avoid it!'"

"He was a mean, hard one, wasn't he?" said Tim, his brown eyes flashing indignation.

"I don't suppose he meant to be. I believe I can understand how it was," said the old man, in his gentle, direct way.

"After this Adelaide grew more frail every day, and, for the sea voyage and the change, we came to America. She was better at first, and then she failed in that fatally sure but imperceptible way which only victims of consumption do, and growing more radiantly beautiful, Tim, with each succeeding day."

The old man dropped his head and did not speak again until some one, going in the opposite direction, shouldered roughly against him and roused him.

"It was then, Tim, that I learned to work on the shoes. I only had what I earned by playing in the orchestra. You see there were no great folks in New York who wanted me to play for them. Ah, Tim, it is a great comfort for me to think that Adelaide never wanted for anything which money could buy, and that she never knew about the shoes."

The old man spoke no more until Tim asked:

"And how was it about Sara, Uncle Tony?"

"After it was all over," said Uncle Tony, in a quiet, weary tone, "I could not play. There is much in us, Tim, which may die out while we live on,"—with a long sigh,—"and I have worked only at shoes since."

He paused a moment, and then continued:

"Mrs. Wicks—that was mother's name then—lived in the house with us, and she looked after Sara and I. When Sara was ten years old, mother came in one morning looking very severe. After she had arranged everything, she said:

"'Mr. Marshall, you must get some one else to do what I have been doin' ever since your wife died, and before, too, for that matter. Not that I don't want the money, or that I mind the work, but—' She stopped and I asked her what she meant. 'Well,' said she, 'to tell you the unvarnished truth, Mr. Marshall, you are a widower. I am a widow. The neighbors *will* talk.'

"I didn't know what to do, and I told her so. You see, Tim, I was used to 'mother'. She took the kindest care of Adelaide, and I always remember that. You know how mother smooths her dress, Tim, when she is saying anything very particular. Well, she smoothed her dress, stopped a little, and then said: 'We can fix it by getting married, Mr. Marshall!'"

"So she asked *you*, Uncle Tony?" said Tim, opening his eyes very wide.

"Yes, Tim. I should never have thought of but one kind of marriage. Well, Tim, I knew that Sara must have a woman's care. That decided me. You know, Tim, that mother means well enough, but at times is a little wearing."

"Yes, Uncle Tony, and she's pretty savin' always."

"Just so, Tim. Well, she couldn't understand Sara, and as Sara grew older, mother wanted her to wash dishes, mend stockings and sew, and, as she said, 'be like other girls.' Sara could no more do these things, Tim, than a lark could draw a plough. You should have seen her perch herself on my bench, Tim, and then heard her sing. How she could sing! There never was another such a throat.

"The summer Sara was thirteen, an Italian singer took apartments in the house. Many musicians came to see him, and Sara was with them a great deal. She was a born songstress, Tim. *She* had the genius which her father missed!

"One morning, after the singer had moved away, I found Sara gone. In a little note to me, she said she had gone away to study and be a great singer; that she loved me better than all the world; and that she would come back for me, her dear little father—that is what she always called me, Tim—and make us all happy and proud; and that I was to be always sure she was very good, and was working hard!" The old man's voice had a sad little tremble in it as he added, "And that was eight years ago!"

"And it was in New York, wasn't it?"

"Yes, Tim; Sara had been gone almost a year when we came here."

"You found me in New York, didn't you, Uncle Tony?"

"Yes, Tim, fast asleep in a packing-box, with your triangle in your hand."

"Do you know, Uncle Tony, that I always like to have my triangle with me. It makes me feel close to my mother. She used to sing to me kinder clear and wailin' like, but so sweet! All about old Ireland; and when I play my triangle it seems as if I was hearin' her. She bought me the triangle 'cause it was all she could afford, and I liked music so. She took care of me real tender, Uncle Tony, as long as she lived."

"And when she died, your drunken father put you in the street?"

"Yes, and I am awful glad he did. If he hadn't you wouldn't have found me."

"And, Tim, you and the triangle brought music back to me."

So these two, on whom the ills of life had indeed fallen heavily, were thankful and content. It is only when misfortune is met with resentment and lament that she is developed into haggard misery or vice.

* * * * * * *

They were now in the central part of the city. As they approached the theatre they found themselves borne along by the crowding throng, up to the brilliantly lighted entrance, and on through into the handsome auditorium, which was already crowded.

The usher looked at them doubtfully as he took their tickets, which he examined with great care.

Anthony Marshall would never have thought of going to the opera in any other than a dress coat. His was of bottle-green cloth. The waist-line had been gradually rising with his increasing weight and size during the twenty years which had passed since it was made, until now it gave his figure a very peculiar proportion. The half-circle of fine gray hair below his bald crown was brushed carefully from the back, so that it just peeped over each ear. With his glass in his eye, and his self-possessed, gentle bearing, his appearance was most quaint and unusual, and as he and the misshapen, roughly-clad, handsome-faced boy passed down through the brilliant audience of elegantly-dressed men and women of fashion, to the very best seats in the house, they attracted an attention which even the ringing-in of the orchestra did not divert from them.

The curtain rose, discovering *Faust* in his lonely studio, a victim of disappointment and despair.

Tim and Uncle Tony followed with bated breath each note. When *Marguerite* at her wheel was revealed to *Faust*, a hesitating, anxious attention came into Anthony Marshall's face, and he took his glass from his eye and wiped it carefully. As the opera advanced and *Marguerite* sang, "How Strange 'tis to Me," the old man grasped Tim's arm, and whispered:

"Isn't it like her, Tim? Isn't it like the daguerreotype?—eh, Tim?"

Tim looked in a startled way, first at the old man, and then at the stage, and replied softly:

"Why, she *is* some like it, sure—sure."

In the "jewel scene" the old man's suppressed excitement grew intense, and he exclaimed in a quavering whisper:

"Tim, if it isn't her, it is cruelly, cruelly like her! And, Tim, it certainly, certainly is her hand! So like her mother's hand!"

The act closed with *Marguerite* at the casement, and the old man rose in an unsteady way with: "Tim, Tim, I must have air!" and then through the gay audience they went, Tim leading now, and the old man following with a step almost as uneven as Tim's.

They gained the street. The old man, after drawing a long breath, dropped his head upon his breast, and remained several minutes in deep reflection. Then slowly raising his drawn, white face to Tim, he said:

"I believe we have seen Sara, Tim. I cannot bear this suspense. I must go to the Grand Hotel, and know the truth—the truth, Tim—to-night."

They stepped inside the theatre as *Marguerite* was rising from her pallet of straw. Then her voice, full of heartbroken anguish and passion of love, rang out in agonized pathos. With trembling hand the old man adjusted his glass, grasped the door for support, and, in a dazed exultation, tremblingly whispered:

"Come, Tim, come! It *is* Sara! It *must* be her!"

As they were hurrying along, the old man stopped suddenly, as if he had been dealt a blow. They were in the shadow of a great building, and Tim could not see his face, but there were tears in his voice as he said:

"Tim, she has never come for me, and perhaps—" His voice failed him for a moment, but he cleared his throat bravely, and continued, "Perhaps—she—would—rather—rather not find me, Tim."

"Now I don't believe that, Uncle Tony," said Tim, stoutly. "I bet she has looked for you all over. Why, it's seven years since you came from New York."

"But she never wrote, Tim."

"Maybe the letters got lost. Lots of letters get lost, you know."

"Perhaps. Anyway I must be certain about it all. And then if—" He stopped, and after a moment said, in a resigned and gentle tone, "It will be a comfort, Tim, even if I should never see her but this once."

They had been waiting but a few moments, just inside the door of the ladies' entrance of the Grand Hotel, when the carriages began to arrive. Several parties passed in. Then she came, leaning on the arm of her escort, followed by her maid.

The fragrance of the flowers in her hand touched the old man's face. The down on her cloak brushed his hand as he stood in the shadow. He did not stir until she had swept quite by him. Then he followed her quickly. Not until she had reached her apartment could he command himself. Then, stepping forward, pale and trembling, he said, softly:

"I—am—Anthony Marshall."

She started back, poised an instant on one foot, and then, springing forward with a wild, glad cry, she reached out her beautiful arms, and clasped the old man to her strong, young breast, exclaiming:

"I knew—I *knew* I should some time find my little father! I told Sir William so. Dear, dear heart! I would rather have you, my little father, than all of England!—yes, yes, yes!—than all the world!"

Ever after, this great songstress and this little radiant old man were inseparable; near them, too, was loyal, loving Tim and his triangle; while "mother," less particular, mellowed by opulence, but still alert as to values, stood like a rock between all the world and Anthony Marshall's daughter.

## General Miscellany.

From Our Continent.

### WHY THE COWS CAME LATE.

BY JOHN HENTON.

Crimson sunset burning,
O'er the tree fringed hills;
Golden are the meadows,
Ruby flashed the rills.
Quiet in the farm-house,
Home the farmer hies;
But his wife is watching,
Shading anxious eyes,

While she lingers with her pail beside the barn-yard gate,
Wondering why her Jennie and the cows come home so late.

Jennie, brown-eyed maiden,
Wandering down the lane;
That was ere the daylight
Had begun to wane.
Deeper grow the shadows;
Circling swallows cheep;
Katydids are calling;
Mists o'er meadows creep.

Still the mother shades her eyes beside the barn-yard gate,
And wonders where her Jennie and the cows can be so late.

Loving sounds are falling,
Homeward now, at last,
Speckle, Bess and Brindle,
Through the gate have passed;
Jennie, sweetly blushing,
Jamie, grave and shy,
Take the pails from mother,
Who stands silent, by.

Not one word is spoken as that mother shuts the gate,
But now she knows why Jennie and the cows came home so late!

### CLEVER DOG BOZ.

**A Scotch Colley that can Spell, and that can Cipher as far as Fractions.**

A handsome Scotch Colley dog in the office of Dr. J. C. Corlies, in Market and Mulberry streets, Newark, has been trained by his owner, R. B. Williams, Dr. Corlies' young clerk, to do things which prove him to be an animal of unusual intelligence. He spells words, distinguishes colors, and performs arithmetical calculations; or else he and his owner are among the most clever of living practicers of legerdemain.

A short time ago a reporter of the *Sun* called with a friend at Dr. Corlies' office, to see the dog. The friend's mission was to assist the reporter in detecting any possible collusion between Mr. Williams and Boz. The latter was found to be a beautiful animal, with a white and tawny coat, a large head, and dark, intelligent eyes. He is twenty-two inches high, and is ten months old.

"Dr. Corlies gave Boz to me when he was three weeks old," said Mr. Williams. "It would take me a day to tell you how I taught him to spell and figure. It will be easier for me to show you the results. Boz, get on the sofa."

The colley jumped upon a sofa and remained there while his owner set several blocks in a row on the floor. Each block was painted a different color.

"Now you may call for colors," said Mr. Williams.

The reporter asked Boz to pick out green, and the dog walked slowly along the row of blocks until he came to the color called for, when he lifted the block by a leather strap on the top of it, and set it one side. In like manner Boz correctly selected red, white, yellow and black.

The reporter observed that when making his choice of colors, and, later, of letters and figures, the dog faced his owner. The visitors, therefore, watched the latter to ascertain if he gave Boz any signals, but were unable to detect any communication between the two. Several times when the dog was doing his work Mr. Williams turned his face away from the blocks and was looking out of a window.

"Boz, match this book," said Mr. Williams, pointing to a pink-covered telephone list.

The dog promptly picked up the pink block. Finally, only a dark blue block remained on the floor. Mr. Williams called for light blue. Boz walked several times around the block, and, without disturbing it, returned to his master to signify by a bark that there was no light-blue block. Blocks with letters on them were next placed on the floor, and the reporter asked the dog to spell tan. Boz picked up T, and then got A and N. The other visitor called for the first letter of the word white, and the dog presented W. Next he spelled his own name, and then being asked for the first letter of what he is, picked up D.

"Who is the biggest fraud in the room?" inquired Mr. Williams.

Boz set U before him. When only K and C remained, the reporter asked for the first letter of the word corn, to ascertain whether Boz approved of phonetic spelling. The dog ignored K and picked up C.

"This gold collar on his neck Boz won," said Mr. Williams. "Mr. Edward Cox of the Medford Novelty Goods Company, 101 Chambers Street, New York, said the dog couldn't pick out colors unless these blocks were used. So he tried Boz with pieces of leather, and the dog did just as well. Mr. Cox also asked for the initial of his first name, and for all the letters of his last name. The dog succeeded in this, too, and Mr. Cox was so much pleased that he got the collar and gave it to Boz. Now test his memory. Call for several colors at once."

The color blocks having been put back on the floor, the reporter said:

"Boz, I want green, pink, red, blue, yellow, black and white." As he called them, the reporter wrote down the names of the colors. Mr. Williams then asked for the names, and he wrote them down for himself. After about a minute had been consumed, he said:

"Now, Boz, give the gentleman the colors in the order in which he called for them."

The reporter could not remember them without the aid of his paper, but Boz picked up each block in its order. As in all of the tests, the dog faced his master, while the visitors were behind the dog and facing Mr. Williams.

"I suspect that you guided him," said the reporter to Mr. Williams, "else why did you ask for the list of the colors beforehand? I would have told you whether he succeeded or failed."

Mr. Williams explained that he wanted to know during the progress of the experiment how Boz was getting on with it.

With ten blocks with figures on them, the intelligent colley performed sums in addition and subtraction, multiplied two by four, and then getting into fractions, gave the product of twice two and one-half.

He answered a question as to the number of days in the week, and counted five by producing five blocks. He was told to pick up 4, then 1, and afterward 9, and was again equal to the demand. The reporter asked for 55 when there was only one 5 on the floor. Boz barked to say that he could not comply with the request. Eight newspapers were laid on the floor, with their names in sight. Boz led off by producing the *Sun* in response to a call for it, and then presented the *Telegram*, *Police Gazette*, *Newark News*, and the others as he was requested.

Mr. Williams called the dog's attention to the clock, and asked him what the time was. It was 3:20. Boz was slow in responding, apparently being tired, and had to be punished.

"You've wasted time," said the owner, "and I want you to know what time it is now."

Boz picked up 3, 2 and 1. It was 3:21 o'clock.

"If I gave you eight cents and took away eight, how many would you have left?" asked Mr. Williams.

Boz picked up an 0.

"I have eighteen quarts of oats for my horse's three meals, to-day," the owner continued. "How many quarts shall I have for each meal?"

The dog carried a 6 to Mr. Williams.

"How many meals a day did I say the horse was to have?"

A 3 was promptly placed beside the 6, by Boz.

Boz was directed to say his prayers. He leaped into a chair, placed his forepaws on its back, and laid his nose on his paws. His owner talked to him, but not until he heard "Amen," did the dog raise his head and leave the chair.

The reporter departed with the opinion that Boz is an exceptionally intelligent dog, but with the conviction also that in his education Mr. Williams is not pursuing the line followed by Sir John Lubbock.

To determine whether the owner guided the dog, either with his hands or his eyes, one of the visitors, at a subsequent visit made by them, requested Mr. Williams to put his hands in his pockets, and to look steadily at the ceiling. The latter did as was requested, and the visitor then said:

"Boz, get blue, white, yellow and pink."

The dog got the blocks in the order named, and while he was doing it Mr. Williams did not speak, or in any way change his position, his eyes being directed toward the ceiling, and his hands being out of sight.

"If the dog were intelligent enough to be guided through the whole alphabet by my eyes, or some mysterious language of the hand," said Mr. Williams, "he certainly could read letters and distinguish colors. You have seen him do surprising things, and yet he is only a puppy—younger, in fact, than most dogs are when their education begins. In time I will teach him much more than he knows now."—*N. Y. Sun.*

### ENGLISH CUSTOMS IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

It was also possible for a woman to purchase a royal license to marry "whom she would," always granted with the proviso that it was not to be one of the King's enemies. Widows very often had recourse to this measure; maidens more rarely. With the former it might denote either an attachment to some particular person, or a mere desire not to be forced into re-marriage; but a spinster who was not a nun was never heard of in the middle ages.

There were a very few old bachelors—rare phenomena—but an old maid was never seen outside the cloister. The nearest approach to it was in the case of a few ladies, difficult to please, who delayed marriage until middle age was reached. It was rarely that this could be the case, since they were seldom allowed to please themselves. The color which was pretty certain not to be worn at a wedding, was white, for white was the deepest possible mourning, and was worn by widows immediately after bereavement.

Mediæval education was a very different thing to that of the present day. Among the higher classes both sons and daughters were sent into the service of a lady or gentleman, and educated in the necessary duties of gentle people. Why they were not taught at home is not quite clear; probably a better discipline was secured under stranger guardianship.

A girl was thoroughly trained in housewifery, medicine, and some slight surgery, if fortunately placed, needlework, etc., sometimes to read and to write also.

The boys were trained in warlike arts, to ride, to shoot, and many other things; most frequently the reading and writing were omitted in their case. Royal personages were obliged to study both reading and writing, and the Royal signatures are interesting and often characteristic. Henry VIII.'s hand is very characteristic; doubtless, as Isaac Disraeli has said of him: "He split many a good pen." Mary wrote a pretty Italian hand, but rather irregular. "Never could any lady write a more beautiful hand than the early Italian one of Elizabeth; and I hope no lady ever wrote any uglier than the horrible scrawl of her queenly years."

The food, cookery, and medicine of the middle ages were alike in respect that they were most elaborate and astounding concoctions, often repulsive to the last degree. Only iron constitutions, it would seem, could sustain such fearful admixtures of indigestible and unlikely food, yet our forefathers and mothers throve and grew hearty upon them.—"*Ye Olden Time,*" *by Emil S. Holt.*

### THE GLASS SNAKE.

It does not fly into pieces at a touch. It does not go around and hunt up the pieces. They do not grow together again. It is not a snake at all.

In the Southern States, and to the northward as far as Virginia and Illinois, there is a peculiar lizard, called the snake-lizard, which has given rise to the stories of the glass snake. The creature is harmless, has the shape of snakes, and like them has no feet or legs. Its ears, its eyes, its jaws, its skull, and its structure in general, say positively it is a lizard, and not a snake. Nearly two-thirds of its length is made up of tail. In the tail the bones do not interlock as in that of the serpent. The tail bones, caudal vertebræ, abut one against another and are mainly held in place by the muscles. Because of this, the tail is easily broken when trodden upon, taken hold of, or struck a smart blow. A sharp stroke sometimes breaks it into several pieces. And yet, if the body itself is not injured, the animal does not seem to be greatly distressed by the loss. Even though more than half of its total length has been left to perish, it runs away little the worse for its adventure. The wounded tail soon heals, but it does not stop with that. The centre of the stump begins at once to push backward as a pointed bud, which grows longer and longer until the lost portion has been replaced, and the deceitful resemblance to the snake is once more as complete as at first.

A snake-lizard three feet long, would be about an inch in diameter, and the body would only be thirteen or fourteen inches in length. This lizard has a deep groove, or fold, along each side of the body portion; it has external ears, eyelids, a rather broad, thick tongue, and jaws which do not admit of swallowing large objects. In these, and other respects, it differs greatly from the snakes.

The colors are variable, some specimens are yellowish, with several narrow bands of brown along each flank, with or without a band along the middle of the back; others are yellowish or olivaceous, reticulated and speckled with brown and light color, and others are bronzed, yellowish-green or olive. The food consists of insects, worms, etc. Ophiosaurus (ophis, snake, and saurus, lizard) is most often found in holes among the roots of trees and plants, or under rocks or fallen timber, in dry localities.—*S. Garman, in Boston Evening Transcript.*

### LIFE IN A FLAT.

Have you ever been in a New York flat? It is like playing keep house. There are seven or eight rooms, all on one floor. They are all small, and the only difference between them is some are smaller than the others. Some of them are lighted by windows to the outer world. Some of the rest are more or less lighted by windows opening into air shafts, so that you can very conveniently smell what all your neighbors are having for dinner. Some of them have no windows at all.

Now and then you find a flat with closets in it, where you can hang up your clothes. When you do catch a thing of this kind, it is your duty to gather it in right away, because the chances are that you won't see another, if you live to be 1100 years old. A few flats have private hallways running through them. More of them can only be promenaded by going through the various rooms. It is nice, if you have a guest, to go roaming through his bed-room in the morning, or to have him come through yours, if he wants to reach the dining-room.

All your cooking must be done in a little bit of a place no bigger than a yacht's galley, and all your coal, groceries, and other things, come up on a dumb-waiter that makes a noise like a ten cylinder printing press. The janitor invariably amuses himself by starting this machine about six o'clock in the morning, and keeping it going until ten o'clock. Then he couldn't be hired to touch it again before bed-time.

There is a speaking-tube running from your flat down to the front door. They tell you it is put there so that when your bell rings you can whistle down and find out who it is, before you open the door. It isn't there for anything of the sort. It is simply so that the street Arabs can pull your bell, and then whistle up to tell you to go and soak your head, or something equally nice and reassuring.

There are two doors at the foot of the stairs. The outside door is left open daytimes, and closed at night, after a certain hour. You haven't any key to it, and all the bell handles but one, are inside, between the doors. That handle is supposed to lead to the janitor's room. But he goes out into the back yard, or up on to the roof to sleep, so that when you come home late, and ring, he will be sure not to hear you. Under these circumstances the only chance you have to get in lies in breaking down the door, in which case you will probably be arrested for burglary. For all these reasons, living in a flat is hardly the poetic idea of sweet and serene happiness.—*New York Letter in Detroit Times.*

## Wit and Humor.

### BRER SHINBONES' MINING STOCK.

"War is dis hyar mine?" sez I.

"Right hyer on dis hyer map," sez he, pullin' out a big roll o' papah an' showin' it ter me.

"Now," sez he ter me, sez he, "We am a goin' ter place dis stock onter de market at 25 cents a share. But as yo' am a fren' hyar, I'll let yo' hab all yo' can take at 10 cents."

"Wall, I 'lowed dat he war mighty kind, an' he 'quested me not ter menshin it. I tole him I nebber guv anything away. I fought I'd better not put de whole treasury inter dat one stawk, so I took a hundred shares, makin' $10. Bless yo' haht! dat berry afternoon de stawk went up ter 27 cents. I went ter my frien', an' sez I, "Don't yo' tink I bettah sell out?"

"No, no, Shinbones," sez he ter me, "hole on; it's a goin' highah."

Shuah 'nuff, de nex' day it war up ter 30 cents, and people war a buyin' of it like mad. I wanted to sell out again, but dey sez hole on, an' I kotched a fresh holt and friz right onter it. Nex' day 'twas up ter 33 cents, and I wanted ter sell out agin, but dey say "Hole on and yo' git a dollah a share." Wall, de nex' day I went ober ter de Minin' Exchange an' dar I seed a man wot I knowed, an' he sez ter me, "Luk at dat blackboahd dar." I looked an' read onter it dat dar war an assessment, o' $1 per share onter my stawk. I went right ober ter my frien's orfis, an' sez I ter he, sez I:

"I want my hundred dollahs."

"Wot, yo' talkin' 'bout?" sez he.

"Assessments—dollah a share," sez I, smilin', kinder.

"Look hyar," sez he "assessments is what yo' pay us."

"Wot! Pay yo'? Wot fur?"

"Ter forrard dewelopment wuk on de mine. Dar's on'y a little hole in de groun' dar now, an' we want ter make it biggah so's we kin git out de gold."

"But I hain't got no hundred dollahs," I sez ter he, sez I; "how's I gwine ter pay yo'?"

"Wall, under dose sahcumstances, as yo' owe us $90, we'll take back de stawk an' call it squar'."

"Yes sah," sez I, handin' him de stawk, an' mighty glad ter git rid of it, "but whar does I come in?"

"Yo' don't come in 't all; yo' go out."

"Go out?"

"Yes, sah, right out'n dat doah;" an' he tuk me by de shouldah an' gimme de perlite bounce. An' now yo' know why de serciety's got ter bust.—*New York Times.*

HE COULDN'T FAIL.—A New York drummer the other day ran across a retail grocer in this State who had been in the business and in the same store for thirty-four continuous years.

"And didn't you ever fail?" asked the drummer.

"How could I?"

"Why, any business man can fail."

"Perhaps they can; but when a fellow can't get credit for over $75 before they draw on him, I don't see the object in shutting up shop."

"And didn't you take advantage of the panic?"

"Not a copper; I didn't owe anything, and the only goods which went up were clothes-pins and codfish, and I was short on both."

"Never got burned out?"

"Never. Every fire jumps right over me; no freshet comes within ten feet of my walls, and the only cyclone we ever had missed me by forty rods. I tell you stranger, when I think of how honest I've been obliged to be it makes me shudder."—*Wall Street News.*

A BACKWOODSMAN promised to send the minister fifty pounds of maple sugar for marrying him. Time passed on and no maple sugar arrived to sweeten the minister's household. Some months later he saw the newly-married husband in town and ventured to remind him. "My friend, you did not send the maple sugar you promised." With a saddened countenance the man looked up and replied: "To tell you the truth, governor, she ain't worth it!"

"WELL, Jakey, I hear you are going to get married. Is it so?"

"Yes."

"Who are you going to marry?"

"Jane Meters."

"Why, she's old, Jakey, and also homely."

"That's just the kind I want. I want 'em old, so they'll know something, and homely, so they'll stay at home."

A GENTLEMAN who has just returned from Washington Territory was asked how he liked the country.

"Well, Sir," he replied, "every bunch of of willows is a mighty forest, every frog pond a sylvan lake, every waterfall a second Niagara, every ridge of rocks a gold mine, every town a county-seat, and every man a liar."

A MINISTER who spoke at a grange meeting the other day in Worcester county, told his audience that it takes more brains to preach to an audience of farmers than to a city church, and the horny-handed agriculturists voted unanimously that the reverend gentleman was admirably fitted for city preaching.

THE Florida strawberries only grow on low, ordinary vines. By the time they get North they are so high we supposed they grew on church spires and weather vanes.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

"WHY didn't I go to her assistance?" said the man who staid in bed while his wife laid out a burglar. "Young man, I've had a number of tussles with the old gal, and I know that burglar had trouble enough without my giving him any."

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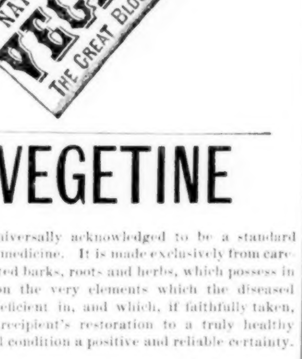


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Our food furnishes material for the growth and nourishment of the body by absorption and assimilation. In like manner, Vegetine acts in the cure of disease. When swallowed, it is absorbed, taken up by the veins, and circulated through the system with the blood, reaching the most hidden and remote parts. It is evident, by this direct action, that the whole system must feel the effects of the remedy.

VEGETINE is the best Spring Medicine.

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*Lifted Up*

A happy surprise it was to Mr. A. R. Norton, of Bristol, Conn., when ATHLOPHOROS put him on his feet, and sent him cheerfully about his business. Let him tell his own story:

"About three weeks ago I was taken with a severe crick in the back. For four days I was unable to turn in bed without help, and when lifted up could not stand on my feet. I was induced to try ATHLOPHOROS, after all the usual remedies failed. In 20 minutes after taking the first dose I could bear my weight upon my feet. In two days I was able to get about and attend to business. In two other cases which have come to my knowledge its use has been attended with the same results."

A poor man in Philadelphia had to borrow a dollar to buy a bottle of ATHLOPHOROS. On account of his poverty his name shall remain a secret. He had suffered terribly from Rheumatism. He gratefully writes:

"I took my first dose Tuesday afternoon, and on Wednesday, after but seven doses, I had not a sharp or severe ache left. Then I reduced the dose one-half and took the remainder of the bottle. I was able to be steady at work till Saturday, when I took a severe cold and was unable to use my left hand. I purchased another bottle and by bed-time I found relief. The medicine is all you claim for it."

Investigate ATHLOPHOROS all you please! Find all the fault you choose with it! and yet the fact remains, that it is doing what no other medicine ever could do for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.

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Fear of discovery, when she resorts to false hair and dyes, is a source of constant anxiety to her. The very persons from whom she most desires to hide the waning of her charms are the ones most likely to make the discovery. But there is no reason why she should not regain and retain all the beauty of hair that was her pride in youth. Let her use AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and, not only will her hair cease to fall out, but a new growth will appear where the scalp has been denuded; and locks that are turning gray, or have actually grown white, will return to their pristine freshness and brilliance of color. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR cures

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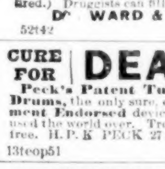

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